

LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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FOREWORD

Library Science Abstracts presents a survey of new developments in thought and practice in many countries. Accepted theories are discussed and criticised and new ideas advanced ; new buildings, extensions and alterations are described ; reports of experiments with new inventions are included ; methods of recording literature and information are given ; the influences of mass media of communication upon library work are noted.

The compilation owes its origin to the voluntary help given by 82 abstracters and translators who regularly abstract over 175 periodicals, as well as books, pamphlets, reports, etc., devoted to librarianship and bibliography. The editor greatly appreciates the help given and the co-operation of editors and publishers in making their publications available for abstracting.

Abstracts are arranged within each subject heading in the following order : international, national (alphabetically by country and by place), subjects (alphabetically).

The bibliographical reference for each abstract should be interpreted thus : Title of periodical (if given in an abbreviated form, see list of periodicals at the commencement of volume) ; volume number ; part or issue number (given in brackets) ; month or season ; year ; pages ; illustrations, plans, bibliography, etc.

Example :

Lib. Assn. Rec., **59** (1) January 1957, 2-4. Bibliog.

Library Association Record, Volume 59, Number 1, January 1957, pages 2 to 4. Bibliography.

The list of periodicals which follows is confined to library and bibliographical publications which are regularly checked and abstracted. For details of names and addresses of publishers see *Library and documentation periodicals*, by W. van der Bruggen. The Hague, International Federation of Documentation, 1956. 36p.

Nearly all of these periodicals are available on loan from the Library of the Library Association.

Many other periodicals are scanned for articles of interest to librarians.

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Periodicals checked for articles of interest to librarians and bibliographers

Abbreviations of titles used in abstract citations are given immediately after the full titles.

Frequency of publication : W. (weekly) ; Fort. (fortnightly) ; M. (monthly) ; Q. (quarterly) ; A. (annual) ; 2-10 times a year ; Irr. Irregular.

- A.B.C.D. [Archives, bibliothèques, collections, documentation] (France) 6.
 Abstractor : occasional papers in Australian special librarianship. Irr.
 Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia (Accad. e Bib. d'Italia) 6.
 Actes du Conseil de la FIAB (Actes FIAB) (Netherlands) A.
 Alabama Librarian (Alabama Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 American Archivist (Amer. Arch.) Q.
 American Council of Learned Societies Newsletter (ACLS Newsl.) Q.
 American Documentation (Amer. Doc.) Q.
 American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.) M.
 American Library Association Library Periodicals Round Table Newsletter (A.L.A. Lib. Per. Newsl.) Q.
 Annals of Library Science (Annals of Lib. Sci.) (India) Q.
 Arbeiten aus den Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (Germany) Irr.
 Archives : Journal of the British Records Association (U.K.) 2.
 Archives and Manuscripts : the Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia (Archives and Mss.).
 Archives, bibliothèques et musées de Belgique (Archives . . . de Belgique) 2.
 Archivum (France) A.
 Arquivo de Bibliografia Portuguesa (Arquivo Bib. Port.) Q.
 Aslib Proceedings incorporating Aslib Information (Aslib Proc.) (U.K.) M.
 Aspects of Librarianship (Aspects of Libnp.) (Kent State University, USA) Q.
 Assistant Librarian : official journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians (Section of the Library Association) (Asst. Lib.) (U.K.) M.
 Association des Bibliothécaires français : Bulletin d'informations (Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull) Q.
 Association of College and Reference Libraries Monographs (ACRL Monographs) (U.S.A.) Irr.
 Australian Library Journal (Library Association of Australia) (Aust. Lib. J.) Q.
 Barnard Classification Bulletin (Barnard Class. Bull.) (U.K.) Irr.
 La Bibliofilia : rivista di arti grafiche di bibliografia ed erudizione (Italy) 3.
 Biblioteconomía (Argentina)
 Biblioteconomía (Escuela de Bibliotecarios de la Diputacion Provincial de Barcelona) 2.
 Bibliotekar (Bulgaria) M.
 Bibliotekar (Jugoslavia) Q.
 Bibliotekar' (USSR) M.
 Bibliotekaren (Denmark)
 Bibliotekarz (Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists) 6.
 Biblioteket och vi (Sweden).
 Biblioteksbladet (Swedish Public Library Association) M.
 Bibliotheek : a journal of bibliographical notes and queries mainly of Scottish interest (Scottish Group University and Research Section of the Library Association) 2.
 Bibliotheekgids (The Flemish Association of Library, Archives and Museum Personnel) (Belgium) 6.
 Bibliotheekleven (Netherlands Association of Librarians) M.
 Bibliothekar (Germany) M.
 Biblos (Austria) Q.
 Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.) (Poland) Q.
 Bliss Classification Bulletin (Bliss Class. Bull.) (U.S.A.) Irr.

- Bodleian Library Record (Bodleian Lib. Rec.) (U.K.) 3.
 Bogens Verden (Library Association of Denmark) 9.
 Bok og Bibliotek (Bok og Bib.) (Norway) 6.
 Boletín Bibliotecario Santiago (Bol. Bib. Santiago) (Chile) A.
 Boletín de la Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Costarricense). Irr.
 Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Cubana) Q.
 Boletín de la Asociación de Bibliotecarios profesionales de Chile (Bol. Asoc. Bib. . . de Chile) Q.
 Boletín de la Asociación Nacional de archiveros, bibliotecarios y arqueólogos (Bol. Asoc. Nac.) (Spain) Irr.
 Bollettino dell'Istituto di Patologia del libro "Alfonso Gallo" (Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro) (Italy) Q.
 Book Collector (U.K.) Q.
 The Bookmark (The Library. University of Idaho) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Books (National Book League) (U.K.) 8.
 Børn og Bøger (Denmark) 4.
 Boston Public Library Quarterly Bulletin (Boston Publ. Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 British Book News (Brit. Bk. News) M.
 British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
 Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.) (Association of Public Librarians in Western Germany) M.
 Bulletin des bibliothèques de France (Bull. bib. France). M.
 Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull. of Bib.) (U.S.A.) 3.
 Bulletin of the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries (Bull. Assn. Brit. Theol. and Phil. Libs.) 3.
 Bulletin of the Free Library Commission and of the State Library, Vermont (Bull. Free Lib. Comm., Vermont) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Bulletin of the John Rylands Library (Bull. J. Rylands Lib.) (U.K.) 2.
 Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.) (U.S.A.) M.
 Cahiers des Bibliothèques de France (Cahiers des Bib. Fr.) Irr.
 California Librarian (Calif. Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Cambridge Bibliographical Society Transactions (Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans.) (U.K.) Irr.
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.) 6.
 Canadian Library Association Occasional Papers (Can. Lib. Assn. Occ. Papers) Irr.
 Catholic Library World (Catholic Lib. World) (U.S.A.) 8.
 Classification Research Group Bulletin (Class. Res. Group Bull.) (U.K.) Irr.
 College and Research Libraries (Association of College and Reference Libraries) (Division of the American Library Association) (Coll. and Res. Libs.) (U.S.A.) 6.
 County Newsletter (County Newsl.) (County Libraries Section of the Library Association) (U.K.) 6.
 Cuba Bibliotecológica (Cuba Bib.) Q.
 Dirección general de archivos y bibliotecas : Boletín (Dir. gen. Bol.) (Spanish Ministry of National Education). 6.
 Dokumentation (Central Office for Scientific Literature, Berlin, Germany) M.
 Dokumentation Fachbibliothek Werksbücherei (DFW) (North-West German Publishing Institute, Hanover) 6.
 Eastern Caribbean Library Review (E. Caribbean Lib. Rev.) Irr.
 Florida Libraries (Florida Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Fontes Artis Musicae (International Association of Music Libraries) (France) 2.
 Die Gemeindebücherei in Nordrhein-westfalen (Gemeindebücherei) (Germany) Irr.
 Granthalaya (Hyderabad L.A., India) M.

- Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 3.
 Horn Book Magazine (U.S.A.) 6.
 Hospital Book Guide (U.S.A.) 10.
 Huntington Library Quarterly (Huntington Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.).
 Idaho Librarian (Idaho Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.) (Illinois State Library, U.S.A.) 10.
 I.L.A. Record [Illinois Library Association] (U.S.A.) Q.
 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives) 2.
 Indian Education Abstracts (Ind. Educ. Abstracts) Q.
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.) Q.
 Industrial Librarian and Technical Book World (Indust. Lib.) (U.K.) M.
 Informations F.I.D. (Netherlands) M.
 The International Librarian and information service (Int. Lib.) (Japan) M.
 Iowa Library Quarterly (Iowa Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica Lib. Assn. Bull.) A.
 Journal of Cataloging and Classification (J. of Cat. and Class.) (Division of Cataloging and Classification of the A.L.A.) amalgamated with *Serial Slants in Library Resources and Technical Services*. Q.
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.) (Aslib, U.K.) Q.
 Journal of the Indian Library Association (J. Ind. Lib. Assn.).
 Journal of the Society of Archivists (J. Soc. Archivists) (U.K.) 2.
 Junior Bookshelf (Jun. Bookshelf) (U.K.) 6.
 Junior Libraries (*In Library Journal*).
 Kent News Letter (U.K.) 6.
 Kirjastolehti (Finland) M.
 A Könyvtáros (Hungary) M.
 Kulturarbeit (Germany) M.
 Law Library Journal (Law Lib. J.) (American Association of Law Libraries, U.S.A.) Q.
 An Leabharlann (Library Association of Ireland) Q.
 Librarian and Book World (Librarian) (U.K.) M.
 The Library [Bibliographical Society Transactions] (U.K.) Q.
 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.) (U.K.) M.
 Library Chronicle of the University of Texas (Lib. Chron. Univ. Texas) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library Journal (Lib. J.) (U.S.A.) Fort.
 Library Occurrent (Lib. Occ.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (L.C. Inf. Bull.) (U.S.A.) W.
 Library Quarterly (Library School of the University of Chicago) (Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Library Resources and Technical Services (Lib. Resources) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library Review (Lib. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
 Library Trends (Lib. Trends) (Library School of the University of Illinois, U.S.A.) Q.
 Library World (Lib. World) (U.K.) M.
 Libri : international library review (Denmark) Q.
 London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association : Conference Papers (London and Home Counties Branch Conf. Papers) (U.K.) A.
 Magyar Könyvszemle (Hungary) Q.
 Malayan Library Group News Letter (Malayan Lib. Group Newsl.) Irr.
 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
 Microcosm (University Microfilms) (U.S.A.)
 Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der VÖB) (Austria) Q.
 Mitteilungsblatt Nordrhein-westfalen (Germany) Q.
 MLA Bulletin (Maritime Library Association, Nova Scotia, Canada) Q.
 Mousaion : books and libraries (S. Africa) Irr.

- Nachrichten/Nouvelles (der Vereinigung Schweizerische Bibliothekare) (Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.) (Switzerland) 6.
- Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Nach. f. Dok.) (Germany) Q.
- National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.) (U.K.) 2.
- Neue Volksbildung (Neue Volksbild.) (Austrian Ministry of Education) M.
- New Leaf (Bristol and District Division of the Association of Assistant Librarians) (U.K.)
- New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.) (New Zealand Library Association) 10.
- News Notes of California Libraries (News Notes of Calif. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- Newsletter : American Theological Library Association (Newsl : Amer. Theol. Lib. Assn.) 6.
- Newsletter : North Midland Branch of the Library Association [etc.] (U.K.)
- NORBRALA : the magazine of the Northern Branch of the Library Association [etc.] (U.K.)
- Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen (Nord. Tid.) (Sweden) Q.
- North Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.) (North Western Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
- North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship : Occasional Papers (N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.
- Notes : Music Library Association (Notes) (U.S.A.) Q.
- Notizie A.I.B. : Bollettino dell 'Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche (Italy) Q.
- Official Bulletin (English version) (National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan).
- Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.) (Director of Public Services, Government of Ontario, Canada) Q.
- Open Access (Birmingham and District Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
- Outpost (U.K.) Q.
- Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America) Q.
- La Parola e il Libro (Parola) (National Institute for Popular and Learned Libraries, Rome) 6.
- Pharos (Lanark County Library Staff Magazine) Irr.
- The Pioneer (Remington Rand, U.S.A.) 6.
- PLA Quarterly (Private Libraries Association, U.K.)
- Przegląd Biblioteczny (Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists) Q.
- Public Libraries (Pub. Libs.) (Public Libraries Division of the American Library Association, U.S.A.) Q.
- Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (Q. Bull. Int. Assn. Agric. Libns.) (U.K.)
- Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library (Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.)
- Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.) (F.I.D., Netherlands) Q.
- School Librarian and School Library Review (Sch. Lib.) (School Libraries Association, U.K.) 3.
- School Libraries (Sch. Libs.) (American Association of School Librarians) (Division of the American Library Association) Q.
- Scottish Library Association : Proceedings of the Annual Conference (Scot. Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.)
- Serial Slants (Serials Round Table of the A.L.A.) amalgamated with *Journal of Cataloging and Classification in Library Resources and Technical Services*. Q.
- Skolbiblioteket (Denmark).
- SLA News (Scottish Library Association) 6.
- South African Libraries (S. Afr. Libs.) (South African Library Association) Q.
- Southeastern Librarian (U.S.A.) Q.
- Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.) (Special Libraries Association, U.S.A.) 10.
- State Library Newsletter (State Lib. Newsl.) (U.S.A.) Q.

Stechert-Hafner Book News (U.S.A.) M.
Studies in Bibliography : Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of
Virginia (Studies in Bib.) (U.S.A.) A.

Texas Library Journal (Texas Lib. J.) Q.
Tidskrift för Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.) (Sweden) 6.
Top of the News (U.S.A.) Q.

UDK Bulletin (UDK Bull.) (Norway) Q.
Unesco Bulletin for Libraries (Unesco Bull.) (France) M.
University of Illinois Library School : Occasional Papers (Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch.
Occ. Papers) (U.S.A.) Irr.
University of London School of Librarianship and Archives : Occasional Papers (Univ.
London Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.
University of Tennessee News Letter (Univ. Tennessee Newsl.) (U.S.A.)

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske (Jugoslavia) A.

WALA News (West African Library Association) 2.
Wessex Bookman (U.K.) 2.
Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 10.

Yad la-koré (The Reader's aid) (Israel) Q.
Yale University Library Gazette (Yale Univ. Lib. Gaz.) (U.S.A.) Q.

Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie (Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.) (Union of German
Librarians, Munich) Q.
Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. Bib.) (Germany) 6.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.L.	Association of Assistant Librarians
Ala.	Alabama
ALA	American Library Association
AV	Audio-visual
BC	Bibliographic Classification (Bliss)
B.C.	British Columbia
BNB	<i>British National Bibliography</i>
BNBC	British National Book Centre
BUCOP	<i>British Union Catalogue of Periodicals</i>
Cal.	California
CC	Colon Classification
Co.	County
Conn.	Connecticut
DC	Decimal Classification (Dewey)
D.C.	District of Columbia, USA
Del.	Delaware
DM.	Deutsche Mark
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
Eng.	England
EPA	European Productivity Agency
f.	founded
FIAB	International Federation of Library Associations
FID	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
Fla.	Florida
FM	Frequency modulation
Ga.	Georgia
Ger.	Germany
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IAALD	International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
IAML	International Association of Music Libraries
IBM	International Business Machines
IFD	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
INSDOC	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
ISO	International Standardization Organization
IVA	Ingeniorsvetenskapsakademien (Sweden)
kr.	krona
Ky.	Kentucky
L.	Library ; libraries
L.A.	Library Association
LC	Library of Congress
LP	Long-playing
LSA	<i>Library Science Abstracts</i>
m.	million
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Mich.	Michigan
MILC	Midwest Inter-Library Center
Mo.	Missouri
mss.	manuscripts
N.B.	New Brunswick
N.C.	North Carolina
N.C.L.	National Central Library, London
NIDER	Netherlands Institute for Documentation and Filing

N.J.	New Jersey
N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.S.W.	New South Wales
N.Y.	New York (City or State)
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
OECE	Organization for European Economic Co-operation
Ont.	Ontario
p.a.	per annum
Pa.	Pennsylvania
P.L.	Public Library
R.I.	Rhode Island
RSFSR.	Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (in European Russia)
RLB	Regional Library Bureau
rpm	revolutions per minute
Scot.	Scotland
SLA	Special Libraries Association
Sw. kr.	Swedish krona
Tenn.	Tennessee
TIDU	Technical Information and Documents Unit
TV	Television
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.L.	University Library
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
USIS	United States Information Services
USSR	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
v.	volumes
Va.	Virginia
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington (state)
Wash., D.C.	Washington, District of Columbia
Wis.	Wisconsin

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

6549 Encyclopédie et bibliothèque. [Encyclopedia and library]. H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Mousaion*, (10-11) 1956, 93p.

An exhaustive treatise on the effect of different periods of Western civilisation and culture on the development of the encyclopedias and libraries. The evolution of the encyclopedia can be divided into four periods : (i) encyclopedia of crisis, produced from the time of the great Hellenistic culture until the Carolingian renaissance, a time which saw the fall of the ancient world and the rise of Western Christianity ; (ii) encyclopedia of synthesis, which extends from the period of scholasticism to the 18th century and reflects the end of feudal and ecclesiastical rule and the rise of the middle classes ; (iii) critical encyclopedia expressing 18th century rationalism ; (iv) instrumental encyclopedia of the 19th century and today which brings learning to all sections of society and which reflects liberal thought, the concept of nationalism and the intellectual repercussions of socialism. There is a connection between the encyclopedia and the library in all four periods and while neither has directly influenced the other they both reflect the spirit of the age and have a parallel development.

6550. The five laws of library science, S. R. Ranganathan. *Granthalaya*, 2 (10, 11, 12) October-December 1956, 6-13.

In this speech given at the East German Institute of Library Science, Ranganathan described how he first evolved the five laws of library science. He discussed each law and showed how they have been put into practice and can be co-ordinated to give maximum service.

6551 The library as an educational institution, E. G. Malherbe. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (2) October 1956, 29-31.

A characteristic of the historical process is the delay between the need arising and the ability of the library to satisfy the need. The good librarian will be caught in the struggle between his ideal standards and his actual resources. Modern techniques will aid him in solving the problem, but in formulating standards the library must not go too far ahead of the public it aims to educate. The library, like the schools and universities, creates, conserves and communicates knowledge, but can make a greater and more lasting impact, because its influence can be applied over the whole life-time of the people it aims to serve.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

6552 The International Association of Theological Libraries, R. T. Bull. *Assn. Brit. Theol. and Philos. Libs.*, (1) November 1956, 3-4.

In 1954, the World Council of Churches Study Department sponsored the establishment of an International Association of Theological Libraries which came into existence at the Brussels IFLA meeting in September 1955. This Association has been supported by the American Theological L.A. and by SCOTAPLL (Standing Conference of the Theological and Philosophical Libraries of London) leading to the formation of the Association of British Theological

and Philosophical Libraries. This bulletin aims to give information about contemporary theological publications. A second project proposed by the Association is the publication of a periodical containing bibliographies of theologians and philosophers, important controversies, and theological developments.

6553 Nousevan nuorison kirjastonhoitajat yhteistoimintaan. [Children's and school librarians start co-operative work]. *Kirjastoletti*, 49 (8) October 1956, 173.

It is generally agreed that the most important part of library work is carried out among children and young people. Up to the present, development in this field has not been fully organised in Finland although several attempts by the school and library officials have been made. As the result of a meeting arranged by the Finnish Library Association in October 1956 a section for work with children, young people and school libraries has been formed.

6554 Ansprache des Verbandsvorsitzenden Prof. Dr. Kroll zur Eröffnung der Tagung. [Address of the President, Dr. Kroll, at the opening of the conference of the Library Association of North Rhine-Westphalia]. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 7 (1) December 15 1956, 11-15.

The will to work together grew in the time of great hardship. Out of practical co-operation arose the present Association and the idea of the unity of librarianship. North Rhine-Westphalia is a suitable region for such an association because of its richness in libraries of all kinds. We are ready to co-operate with similar associations in other regions. Unfortunately no such association yet exists for the whole of Germany, due to sectional interests. That such interests can work together will be demonstrated in the present conference.

6555 Technical libraries : the story of a Library Association failure, Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. World*, 58 (677) November 1956, 67-71.

In 1916 the L.A. set up a Technical Committee to remedy the lack of scientific and technical data revealed since the outbreak of war. Its well-publicised proposals were : (i) extension and improvement of existing technical libraries, (ii) libraries in great industrial centres should provide books and information for the surrounding districts, (iii) the setting up of a large central lending library containing books and periodicals published all over the world. Although some existing library stocks were revised and the L.A. later introduced sectional membership and specialist examinations, the proposals were discarded after the 1919 Act and the rapid development of general librarianship. The full extent of the failure can now be seen ; librarians have surrendered their technical and most of their subject functions to research and professional associations and firms and to special librarians in charge of subject collections.

6556 The North Western Branch 1896-1956, Harold Hamer. *N.W. Newsl.*, (43) January 1957, 1-4.

Although the Branch was officially formed in 1896, its forerunner, the "Librarians of the Mersey District" was formed in 1887. The North Western Branch has always worked for a better library service in the area. At first, the emphasis was laid on training the staff, by organizing Summer Schools annually

from 1897. Joint Week-end Conferences were held annually from 1921 with the North Midland and Birmingham and District Association. Nowadays the emphasis is on co-operation and collective action, and in this way the Branch is improving the library service throughout the whole area.

6557 Review of a year's work : 1956, A. E. Ward and P. Ward. *PLA Q.*, 1 (1) January 1957, 1-3.

The Private Libraries Association has been formed to bring together persons possessing libraries of over 500 books and who add at least two books a month. It seeks to co-operate with the book trade and library organizations ; initiate publicity ; supply bookjackets and bibliographical periodicals ; and issue lists of books for exchange.

6558 L'Association italienne pour les bibliothèques. [The Italian Library Association]. Francesco Barberi. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (21) November 1956, 147-149.

The Association was founded in 1930 to encourage a love of books, consider technical and economic problems, professional education and bibliography. Its early activities were mainly the organization of congresses. It took some time to recover from the fascist regime, and since the war has worked in 15 regional sections with meetings, lectures, exhibitions, etc., and now has 1,600 members. It works in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and is under government supervision. Its Council, of nine members, has partly achieved its three immediate aims : publication of a periodical bulletin, *Notizie A.I.B.* in January 1955, the formation of a committee for special libraries, and a study course for librarians in Rome 1956.

6559 Zesde algemene conferentie der Nederlandse letteren. 's-Gravenhage 25-27 oktober 1956. [Sixth general conference of Dutch literature, The Hague, 25-27th October 1956]. E. Willekens. *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (6) November-December 1956, 140-143.

This Flemish-Dutch conference has a section on libraries. Resolutions passed : (i) The Flemish-Dutch list of technical terms in librarianship should follow the scheme of *Vocabularium bibliothecaris*. (ii) A Dutch-Flemish bibliography of literature should be started by both government and other bodies. (iii) Microreproduction of mss. in both countries should be sponsored with government funds to enable deposit in one or more libraries of the other country. (iv) More Flemish periodicals are to be indexed in the Dutch *Nijhoff's Index*. (v) Unpublished papers and dissertations of Belgian universities should be copied and put at the disposal of Dutch universities. (vi) The new building for the archive and museum of Flemish cultural life should be sponsored because the interest in this subject is growing rapidly.

6560 Regional library associations, John S. Richards. *Lib. J.*, 81 (22) December 15 1956, 2883-2889. Port.

There are five regional associations in the United States. These cover 32 States and two Canadian Provinces. Four out of these five came into being because of a recognised need for a combined attack on library problems. The Pacific Northwest Library Association was formed in 1909. An active programme of co-operation is one of its main duties. The *Subscription books bulletin* now

produced by the A.L.A. originated from P.N.L.A. A committee on bibliography developed a list of co-operative projects. In 1940 the Carnegie Corporation gave \$35,000 for a bibliographical centre. This is built around a union catalogue at the University of Washington Library. In 1943 an agreement was reached on regional library specialisation. A plan for the preservation of last copies has been put into effect. In 1955 a \$60,000 grant was received from the Ford Foundation to finance a library development plan. Only in the last ten years has the conception of "larger area service" taken root in the United States, and the ideas of co-operation have only just begun.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

6561 Wyzsze studia bibliotekarskie w Czechosłowacji. [Higher education in librarianship in Czechoslovakia]. Jaroslav Drtina. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 24 (3) July-September 1956, 216-233.

Between the years 1918 and 1939 there existed two courses in librarianship : a one-year course in the State School of Librarianship and a two-year course attached to Prague University. In 1948 the congress of librarians in Brno passed a resolution asking for a higher standard of education for librarians. This materialized in 1950 by the inclusion of librarianship in the curriculum of the Philosophical Faculty of Prague University. The course lasted for two years and some lectures (political education, linguistics and literature) were shared with other students of the Faculty. Library subjects were taught by lecturers. In 1952 the course was extended to four years and a chair of librarianship was created. Later the Faculty was reorganized into two separate sections : philological (incl. librarianship) and philosophical-historical. The courses were extended to five years. The first year of the librarianship course is a general introduction to the subject with lectures in history and literature. From the 2nd to the 5th years, students attend lectures and practical work in both library subjects (cataloguing, bibliography, etc.) and non-library subjects to extend their general knowledge (history, economics, etc.) In addition to Russian and Latin the knowledge of two Western languages up to a standard necessary for carrying on library work is required. Students work for short periods in various types of libraries and during summer vacations for a month in a provincial library. Before being admitted to the final examination, students have to submit a thesis on some practical or theoretical aspect of librarianship.

6562 Børnebibliotekaruddannelsen. [The training of children's librarians]. Sven Plovgaard. *Børn og Bøger*, 9 (3) December 1956, 29-35.

Before 1943 the children's librarians could get no theoretical training in Denmark but in this year the first special course on their work was organized and it has since been repeated six times. Furthermore since 1952-53 a yearly preliminary and voluntary course has been started for the students at the Danish library school (it has been attended by about 60% of the students). The school-librarians are trained at courses arranged by the Advanced College for Teachers and the county-librarians at their yearly special course which since 1938 has been expanded to include children's library work. Problems concerning future courses are discussed.

6563 Professional inertia in Britain, Philip M. Whiteman. *Lib. J.*, **82** (1) January 1 1957, 28-31.

British librarianship claims to have a professional basis but this is not everyone's view. Apart from a diploma issued by the University College, London, no British university examines or trains students of librarianship. This is because the Library Association will not give up its rights as an examining body and the universities will not train students for external examinations. Schools of librarianship are associated with an assortment of institutions concerned with adult education. There is a multiplicity of methods of preparing for the examinations and this is one of the main causes of dissatisfaction among librarian-educators. Three years of "approved library service" is necessary before a librarian can be placed on the register of Chartered Librarians. Standards of approved libraries vary greatly and it may be necessary to designate "teaching libraries" after the fashion of some hospitals in medical education. The profession is weak in status compared with other local government officials. In the fields of university and special libraries the Library Association qualifications are variously regarded. It is necessary to galvanise into action a generation of librarians who have become conditioned to a mediocre service and status.

6564 Education for librarianship, William B. Paton. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **58** (12) December 1956, 460-464.

Professional education is examined in relation to the present syllabus of the Library Association examinations. Reference is made to the L.A.-Aslib joint committee's work on the revision of the syllabus and to the role of library schools. The Registration course should, in Mr. Paton's view, be extended to two academic years; full-time courses should be the rule rather than the exception; and a new examining board should be set up, representative of the Library Association and the Schools.

6565 Reactionary thoughts on the education of librarians, R. C. Bengé. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (1) January 1957, 2-4. Bibliog.

Certain assumptions are critically examined: that librarianship should be a graduate profession; that there should be university courses for librarians; and that "special" librarians do not require full-time education for librarianship. Although library thought in the United States has already dealt with these issues, we need to examine them in the light of our own needs.

6566 Public library standards and education in librarianship, Neville E. Dain. *Librarian*, **45** (10) November-December 1956, 198-201; **46** (1) January 1957, 1-4.

Claims that it is often difficult to discover any guiding principles in public libraries—the end in view seems to be mainly to distribute as many popular books as possible at the least possible cost and with staff of the lowest admissible qualifications. The fault is that many librarians have allowed narrow limits in scope and service to become an accepted item in their own programme, as well as in that of other authorities. During the last 20 years there has been little practical development of the character of public library services, although there has been considerable territorial extension. As we have learnt librarianship so shall we practise it. The acknowledged professions have been fortified and

developed by their schools, but until there is some great improvement in the methods of training, librarianship will stay on the fringe of the professions. Nationally controlled examinations are probably the only certain means to a common standard of proficiency, although this means that the teacher is bound to accept the interpretation of his subject adopted by the examiner. This is a bad thing because usually the teacher will have more time and opportunity to consider practices and beliefs of persons in other countries, whereas the examiner may hold a more parochial view. The superficial quality of the stock on the shelves of many public libraries, and the bibliographical incompetence of many staffs, are features which, in general, characterize the public library service of Great Britain. Evidence of something better is rarely found outside the central libraries of the largest cities. Much professional prestige could be gained by requiring all would-be professional students to study on a full-time course. This would help to bring Chief Librarians in line in salary and prestige with other local government Chief Officers.

6567 Foursome on education, K. C. Harrison. *Librarian*, 45 (10) November-December 1956, 189-193.

A discussion between a librarian, a student, a tutor and an examiner on aspects of education for librarianship. Subjects covered include correspondence courses, part-time courses, examination syllabi and graduates in the profession. There is also much discussion on full-time library schools and whether they should be allowed to set their own examinations.

6568 "Tell it not in Gath", H. K. Gordon Bearman. *Librarian*, 45 (10) November-December 1956, 194-197.

Courses and examinations for all the professions are narrowly conceived and overloaded with detail, to the exclusion of a more liberal education, which is of much more value. Librarianship is no exception, and the author believes that training and education are over-concerned with the technique of passing examinations, and are too little interested in producing able librarians. He thinks that one of the most important qualifications is experience in a well-run library, and suggests that all students should be required to attend a really good library for a specified period, as part of their training. This would have a lasting impression, and would provoke that spirit of divine discontent so essential to progress.

6569 Education for librarianship — an assistant's point of view, C. L. Pinnock. *Librarian*, 45 (10) November-December 1956, 201-203.

A discussion of the different methods of study open to entrants to the profession. For graduates, library experience is recommended before embarking on a full-time course of study at either the London University School, or any of the other library schools. Part-time study can be very useful, but puts a great strain on students who are already doing a heavy day's work, and also can be very discouraging. The Brighton method of examinations is recommended to other schools, whereby students take the Registration Examination in two parts, half in June and the remainder the following December. It is also suggested that the schools should be their own examiners, as are the Universities. This would raise the prestige of the schools, and without any lowering of standards, make conditions more tolerable for lecturers and students.

6570 The Librarian's funeral, J. C. R. Yeates. *Librarian*, 46 (1) January 1957, 9-12.

Four professional awards instead of two are suggested, viz : (i) A.L.A. (2nd Class) with the present First Professional Examination syllabus, plus modern and 19th century English literature. (ii) A.L.A. (1st Class) with two passes in any of the four subjects at present in the Registration and Final Examinations. (iii) F.L.A. (2nd Class) with passes in the two remaining subjects. (iv) F.L.A. (1st Class) on satisfactory completion of a research project. This would obviate the necessity for non-professional librarians, who might be indifferent to their work, and might foster bad public relations. Under the present syllabi, professional aspirants have to spend too much of their spare time studying, when they ought to be continuing their general education.

6571 Educational work among the students, E. Tsvetkova. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (11) November 1956, 22-28. Photograph.

The Molotov library institute in Moscow trains young people from all over the USSR, from China, Korea, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania. They have, to begin with, a very vague notion of the meaning, the difficulties and the romance of their future profession. From their first day, political-educational work has great importance, broadening their outlook, raising their level, organising their judgment and their love for their chosen speciality. According to tradition an evening discussion-meeting for new entrants is held in September ; this year it was with some of the workers of the Moscow children's libraries, and especially interesting was the description of the use of puppets at exhibitions to popularise Czech folk-tales. As they settle in, the students are taken on excursions to the better Moscow libraries ; last year there were 43 excursions in the vicinity of Moscow. There were 40 scientific lectures on Marx-Leninism in 1955-56. Their literary taste was formed by debates on 'Youth', 'Foreign literature' and the 'Silver word', and by book exhibitions on 'Children's book week' and 'Soviet book abroad', and by evenings with poets and authors, technicians and scientists, theatrical producers and musicians and production managers, who were in attendance. The students themselves organised an 'Evening of the peoples' friendship' together with an exhibition about the Peoples' democracies and dances and songs, and under the leadership of the komсомols of the senior years their interest was greatly stimulated. There were two film shows ; 'Pedagogical plan' showed the ideas of Makarenko and was carefully preceded by exhibitions and by lists of recommended literature ; 'The son' was on bringing up the younger generation, and was attended by 250 students. There were also conversational evenings in English, German, French, Chinese and Polish, and scenes were acted from Shaw's 'Pygmalion' and Beaumarchais' 'Marriage of Figaro'. The students' brigades gave help to the village libraries, schools and agronomists in Khimki region at the time of the spring sowing by readings-aloud and conferences, by work on the alphabetic catalogue, and by discarding old books and replacing them from the stock of 600 books from the Moscow libraries. The students' hostels were regularly visited by the party organisations, komсомols and professors for personal contact, and later they were invited in by the students' councils both as arbiters in student arguments and also for free talks on politics and student affairs, problems of morals and new events in literature and art.

6572 The heart of the matter, Patricia Paylore. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (6) February 1957, 455-458, 461.

The Assistant Librarian, University of Arizona Library and President of the South Western Library Association in her Presidential address in Oklahoma, November 1956, states, in reference to library schools in America, that . . . "few library schools in the country prepare their graduates realistically for the facts of life as they will find them in the field. Rather if the present trend continues, we will be in danger of preparing a generation of snobs, narrow in outlook, ignorant of reality, uncompromising in relationships, and disdainful of books." She offers ways out of our dilemma. She would draw more practising librarians into the teaching field and send out the permanent teaching staffs to renew their sense of the meaning of actual librarianship and she calls for a recognition of the possibility of learning all there is to be known about librarianship simply by doing.

6573 Training elementary school librarians, Frances Henne. *Lib. J.*, **81** (22) December 15, 1956, 2980-2982.

Elementary school librarian must be : (i) able to work with boys and girls and teachers and (ii) know her materials of communication. Professional training must cover : (i) child psychology ; (ii) children's reading ; (iii) reading guidance ; (iv) elementary school curriculum ; (v) story-telling ; (vi) objectives and activities of elementary school programme. Professional course must cover principles of selection, evaluation and use of children's literature, literature for young people, general reference and bibliographical tools and audio-visual materials. Field work and preparation in the administration and organization of the school library are essential. Specialist training must be included at the sacrifice of general subjects. The elementary school librarian must frequently have both teacher certificate and school librarian certificate. Five years are required for the full course of professional preparation for an elementary school librarian.

6574 Four years of Library School — TV, C. Walter Stone. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 291-295. Illus.

Since 1953, 100 library school students have experienced the basic problems of television planning and production, and many others have come to appreciate the educational potentialities of TV. The modern library must be concerned with the programmes offered by other groups, to make the best use of its own time on the air. Two programmes have been produced by the author : (i) Book Talk : a weekly 15-minute informal series featuring book news, reviews and interviews with authors and subject specialists. (ii) Books in the Balance : a more ambitious project which taught viewers indirectly some of the basic criteria by which to judge books.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

6575 International statistics on libraries and book production. *Unesco*, 1956. 22p.

Because of the lack of uniformity between various countries reporting on library matters in 1950 Unesco has attempted to standardise statistics on libraries

and book production by the preparation of reports submitted to IFLA in 1953 and approved, after amendments, at Brussels in 1955. The revised version of the report forms the text of this publication which sets out the classification of libraries and definitions of units and methods of reporting. Tables give the statistics supplied by 57 countries in 1955 and show the number of libraries (national, university, special, school, and general public) and volumes, accessions, current periodicals, circulation and readers, income and expenditure (staff, books and binding percentages) and registered borrowers. Statistics of book production in 1954 relate to 41 countries and show the number of titles published and the percentages of titles by the ten main classes of UDC.

6576 The development of bibliographical and documentation services over the past ten years, Julien Cain. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (11-12) November-December 1956, 262-270.

Since its foundation Unesco has always recognized the importance of bibliography as an aid to scientific research. In 1950 the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography was established, whose members are of 11 different nationalities and whose achievements are described. New methods and techniques have been studied and the compilation of retrospective bibliographies and union catalogues considered. The essay concludes with a chronological list of the bibliographical services provided by Unesco.

6577 Dix ans de l'activité de l'Unesco dans les domaines de la musique et des bibliothèques. [Ten years of the activity of Unesco in the realms of music and libraries]. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 165-170.

Unesco turned its attention to music as early as 1946, and appointed a specialist in the field in 1947. It delegated its musical functions later to the International Music Council, which held its first general assembly in 1950, and now contains nine international music organizations (including I.A.M.L.), 22 national music committees and 26 national delegates, as well as individual members. Its aims are to stimulate musical activity in all its forms (e.g. publications, recordings and research). In the field of library activity, Unesco has always given much valuable guidance and direction. Unesco's representative, Corrêa de Azevedo, gave great help in the formation of I.A.M.L., which owes a tremendous debt to Unesco for its advice and its moral and financial support.

6578 Panorama bibliotecológico argentino. [A panorama of Argentine libraries]. Leonor Ruiz. *Biblioteconomía*, 12 (42) July-December 1955, 124-134. *Full translation available.*

There has been steady progress in library services in the country but there is still room for improvement. The need for a professional diploma is evident, and has been recognised and made a condition for entry in the libraries of some Ministries. Two schools of librarianship exist in the capital with one-year and two-year courses. The public libraries are maintained by local authorities with support from the State. The library of the Ministry of Agriculture is described in some detail, and the growth of the National Library is traced. Descriptions are given of children's and students' libraries in Buenos Aires, and the very close co-operation between school and library is explained.

- 6579 The Czechoslovak library system**, Svatava Solcova. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (7) July 1956, 151-154. Illus.

There are 56,000 libraries of various kinds with 36m. books and 4m. registered readers. All libraries belong to a single network which makes for close collaboration and a good inter-lending system. There are five main categories — (a) the people's libraries, (b) scientific libraries, (c) school libraries, (d) factory technical libraries, (e) ROH factory libraries, which provide popular reading. The supreme co-ordinating body is the Central Library Council, which advises and comes under the Ministry of Culture.

- 6580 The library movement in Egypt**, Adel A. Saber. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (8-9) August-September 1956, 182-183.

The Egyptian Library Association, founded in 1952, sponsors nearly all Egyptian library activities, especially library education and bibliographical organization. The Egyptian National Library, established in Cairo in 1870, is the state library and also serves the public. There are municipal libraries in every town. The most striking feature of present activity is the effort of the Ministry of Education to make school libraries an integral unit in about 1,200 secondary and technical schools. The Department of Librarianship and Archives of Cairo University provides a 4-year undergraduate course in library training.

- 6581 Library and documentation services in India : recent developments**, D.S. Mehta. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (1) January 1957, 26-33.

A historical account of the Indian library movement, with notes on current projects and problems and on the future.

- 6582 I misteri delle biblioteche italiane : seconda serie.** [The mysteries of Italian libraries : second series]. Claudio Sartori. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 192-202. Bibliog.

(See LSA 4911). Although the work on musical resources in Italian libraries for the International Inventory of Musical Sources is still not complete, there is already sufficient material for a second list of findings. The list of these which forms the bulk of the article is on the same lines as the first.

- 6583 The development of library services in New Zealand**, Wynne Colgan. (*In* Bond, T. T., The use of stitched-binders in the maintenance and repair of library books, 1956, 62-95).

Although libraries date from 1842 in Auckland, real development did not take place until after the Ralph Munn and John Barr survey and report of 1934. Today over a hundred libraries are truly 'free'; others are still subscription libraries hindered by the 3d. in the £ rate limitation dating from 1946. The National Library Service in Wellington with 1,394,000 volumes, is divided into four parts : (i) the Country Library Service, originally established in 1938, serving 922 places by bookmobiles, 47 groups by hamper service, as well as postal service and services to hospitals and other institutions. (ii) the Schools

Library Service is financed by the Department of Education and administered by the National Library Service. It has a stock of 876,000 volumes serving 2,300 schools of 227,000 pupils. (iii) the Library School, opened in Wellington in 1945, offers a ten months' course for university graduates. Between 1945-55 189 students (60 men) graduated. A two-year course by correspondence, plus five weeks at the Library School is offered to non-graduates. (iv) the National Library Centre deals with interlibrary loans, union catalogue, book imports, books for government departments, printing of catalogue cards, and has published a Union list of serials. The Library Association was re-formed in 1935 and now has 447 personal members, 123 public libraries, 104 school and college, and 42 university, government and special members. It maintains a register of Associates and Fellows and publishes *New Zealand Libraries*. Brief notes are included on the more important libraries. The bookstock of public and special libraries is just over 4m. volumes.

6584 The national microfilm service of Spain, Luis Sanchez Belda. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (5-6) May-June 1956, 108-109.

This service which is under the control of the Directorate-General of Archives and Libraries, supplies microfilm copies required by research workers and is responsible for the Central Microfilm Archives, a depository of copies of non-official archives of prime importance for the study of history. The service now has some 4m. photo-copies. It publishes an annual bulletin of its activities.

6585 Libraries of Sweden, F. Abrikosova. *Bibliotekar' (USSR)*, (9) September 1956, 37-44. Photographs.

Sweden covers 410,534 sq. km. and has a population of 7½m. Higher education was introduced in 1842. In 1954 there were 5,119 public and school libraries with a stock of nearly 19m. volumes, serving 2,105,000 readers and an issue of 37,825,503. The public libraries are in 24 systems divided into 267 districts and 900 communes. Each system has its central library and an annual conference under the Public Libraries Office (1912) of the Ministry of Education. This office distributes grants, has three library consultants, and trains staff. Municipal libraries belong to the towns, villages and schools; there are also libraries of professional self-education, which are losing their importance, and army and hospital libraries. Parliament has made grants since 1905 and laid down standards to be maintained by a law of 1930. The Library Association, through Bibliotekstjänst, publishes indexes to Swedish journals, newspapers and foreign accessions, also textbooks, lists of recommended books and reading lists for radio programmes and current politics, culture and science. The descriptive booklets on libraries are well compiled and Russians should copy them. Public and children's libraries are designed for open access (Soviet libraries practised this in the 1930's), untrained staff issue books on tickets and there are good catalogues. Brief descriptions are given of the libraries at Västerås (370,000v.); Stockholm (1928) with its subject-departmentalized central library, 35 adult and 25 children's branch libraries, 50 hospital and 75 school libraries; Malmö also acts as the central library for the province with ½m. inhabitants and 400 libraries. Scientific libraries have carrels but this feature cannot be imitated in Russia because of the great number of visitors. Libraries described: The Royal Library (17th cent.) collects all literature about Sweden and acts as the library of a

university of the humanities, and houses the Bibliographical institute ; The Royal Academy of Science (1739) ; Uppsala University (1477) Library (1620) has compulsory deposit and makes exchanges with 4,000 foreign libraries ; Lund University Library ; Gothenburg University Library acquired new buildings in 1953 which include pneumatic tubes for transfer of requests, automatic light signals, and radiotelephone links between service points and the stack. Special libraries : Stockholm Technological Institute (1826) ; Gothenburg Technological Institute (1829). All libraries have an interlending scheme and there is an annual accessions list of foreign literature received in Sweden. A government library school was founded in 1926 under the Ministry of Education for graduates with six months' experience in large urban libraries. In 1948 Stockholm P.L. started a school for those persons with middle education ; there are also correspondence courses, and two-week courses. The senior staff in the scientific libraries have a knowledge of languages, a degree and three months' experience. Courses of training are given at the Royal Library.

6586 The Office for Library Research (U.S.S.R.), E. Segline. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (8-9) August-September 1956, 180-181.

As a part of the Ministry of Culture, the office was founded in 1950 as a study centre in librarianship, giving technical aid to all libraries in the U.S.S.R. It has published a series of small manuals for village and district libraries and various bulletins and collections of articles intended for large libraries. A guide is planned which will help readers to make the best possible use of libraries and show them how to use catalogues, bibliographies, etc. Particular attention is being paid to matters concerning the accommodation and equipment of libraries.

6587 Die Bedeutung der Unionsbuchkammer in Moskau für die Dokumentationsarbeit. [The significance of the Moscow Union Book Chamber for documentation work]. Hannelore Rupprecht and Georg Schmoll. *Dokumentation*, 4 (1) January 1957, 4-8. Bibliog.

Since 43 copies of works in Russian and 8 of titles in other languages are required, copyright deposits in 1955 yielded some 7m. volumes. Other copyright deposit libraries are stocked from these requisitions and the Chamber uses its own holdings to compile the national bibliographies, periodical lists, monographs, and to produce its card service for 18 kinds of catalogues. 9m. cards are made using the Rusinov edition of the UDC in conjunction with the German and French international editions.

6588 The Role of the State Library, National Association of State Libraries. *Illinois Libs.*, 38 (8) October 1956, 201-203.

The state library is the focal point of state-wide library services, its functions being : (i) service to the entire state, (ii) service to all branches, departments and officers of its government, (iii) to promote library development, standards, and a knowledge of the value of library services. There are seven generally recognized components of a state library, viz. (i) general library services, for which the state library is the hub of inter-loan arrangements, (ii) archives — their

preservation, administration and servicing, (iii) extension work — which includes the establishment of standards, and advisory work to librarians, and interested citizens ; (iv) the collecting and servicing of state, federal and local government publications, (v) a state law library which provides information on laws and government ; (vi) a legislative reference service which gives a reference service to legal personalities, and (vii) a state history section which is a normal local history collection.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, including union catalogues

6589 Enige aantekeningen bij de verschijning van het nieuwe *Handbook on the international exchange*. [Some comments on the publication of the new *Handbook on the international exchange*]. G. A. Hamel. *Bibliotheekleven*, 42 (2) February 1957, 37-39.

The writer expresses his satisfaction that Unesco has not hesitated to bring out a second edition of its *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications*, and specially welcomes the equal treatment given the various kinds of exchanges and the routes which they may follow. His criticism is directed at a number of subordinate points in Part one, and also at the definition of exchange in that part, but he is particularly critical of the Second Part, which in his opinion might without loss have been shorn of its lists of institutions and their exchange publications. In this connection he suggests that all these data might preferably find a place in a handbook of the world of learning. The space thus saved could then be devoted to a more exact and comprehensive survey of the national exchange services.

6590 Die Zusammenarbeit der rheinisch-westfälischen Grossstadtbüchereien bei der Sammlung der deutschen wissenschaftlichen Literatur. [The co-operation of the city libraries of North Rhine-Westphalia in the collection of German scientific literature]. Wilhelm Bayer. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 7 (1) 15 December 1956, 29-40.

Finding that scientific literature could not be adequately bought by any of the city libraries of North Rhine-Westphalia and that it could not easily be borrowed from university and special libraries where it was in great demand, the Association of City Libraries decided on a scheme for co-operative provision of such literature. If each library spent 5% of its book fund, according to 1955 figures, on subjects allotted to it, the whole output of German publishers could be covered. The divisions of the *Deutsche Bibliographie* were used and a group allotted to each library according to its annual book fund. To do this some groups had to be sub-divided and others combined. The scheme started on April 1st 1956, with books published in that year. A list of subject groups and the libraries responsible for each is given. (See also *Z.f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 3 (4) 1956, 290-294).

6591 Der deutsche Leihverkehr seit 1931. [German inter-library loans since 1931]. Wilhelm Martin Luther. *Z.f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 3 (4) 1956, 271-289. Bibliog.

Before the war inter-library loans in Germany were subject to the 1930 Order, which limited the number and type of participating libraries. Proposals were advanced for regionalization, but they were not to merit active consideration

until after the war (in which 10m. vols. were destroyed) when, in face of the fact that an effective inter-library loan system was imperative to the continuance of German science, a commission was appointed to examine the situation. A new Order came into effect on May 1, 1951, which made provisions for admitting more libraries, and established six regions. In East Germany impetus was given to library co-operation by the 1949-1950 two-year plan, and the chief difficulty to inter-zonal co-operation became postage. Although many things remain to be improved, notably the standardization of costs, much has been achieved, and the present system is considered one of the most important instruments in German library co-operation.

6592 Ulkomaisen kirjallisuuden hankinnat pohjoismaisten kirjastojen kannalta. [The co-operative acquisition of foreign books from the point of view of Northern libraries]. Tönnes Kleberg. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (8) October 1956, 179-185.

A survey is given of the co-operative acquisition programme in German university and research libraries and of the Farmington plan in the United States. In discussing the question in the Northern countries the author attempts to evaluate, firstly, if the programme has any value in Scandinavian libraries and in Finland and, secondly, to what extent the plan has been carried out so far. His answer to the former question is positive. As to the latter, the question has been discussed in four Swedish university libraries and the following conclusions have been made : (i) The division of co-operative acquisitions to certain "fields of interest" could be performed on a somewhat larger scale ; (ii) The agreement between the libraries must not be compulsory in any way. In addition to the usual acquisitions, libraries acquire books on their special subject field, limited by classification, language, or geographically ; (iii) The division into the "fields of interest" aims at lasting results ; (iv) The plan will not attempt to reach completeness. The author is doubtful about the co-operative acquisition plan for the Northern countries, but he agrees that the difficulties might be solved in peripheral "fields of interest".

6593 From experience of international book-exchanges, A. Vorozhtsov and P. Chirokhov. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (10) October 1956, 36-38.

The USSR Academy of sciences in Leningrad exchanges with 1,685 scientific libraries in 79 countries. In 1955 it sent abroad 200,000 books and journals and received 100,000 copies. One aim is to obtain the best foreign literature on electronics, radiotechnics, automatic and remote control, nuclear physics and other sciences in order to fulfil the decisions of the Twentieth congress ; the other aim is to provide other countries (especially the peoples' democracies) with the latest achievements of Soviet science. All of the 58 journals of the Academy and of the 250 series and monographs are sent to the Chinese academy of science, the Pekin national library, the Albanian institute of science, the Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Polish academies of science, to Korea, Germany, Berlin, Leipzig, the Choibalsan university and the Kolarov library of Sofia, and recently in exchange to Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, India, Italy and other places. At present the Academy is linked with its affiliated branches (especially the Moscow division) only by its accessions department ; so enquiries (especially for microfilms) from foreign libraries are sent to the Lenin library

and others. In the first quarter of 1956 relations were opened with 49 new foreign libraries including that of Krupps' works, the West German federal library, the International academy of Indian culture, the Mathematical institute at Genoa, the Belgian association of engineers, the Dutch publishing firm of Brill and the Scientific council of Japan. Exchanges with China and Bulgaria are centralised ; exchanges for general works are decentralised with the USA Library of Congress, the Finnish institute for the study of the USSR and with the various Institutes of friendship with the USSR (e.g. in Italy and Hungary). In addition there are relations with 1,300 specialist places such as botanical gardens, laboratories, 162 universities, museums, professors and individuals. The surplus foreign copies are distributed through the Academy network. The staff of the department consists of 13 members, who are qualified in 43 languages.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

6594 The United States Information Service, Manchester, John E. Pemberton. *N. W. Newsl.*, (44) March 1957, 1-2.

The library, which has been open two years, has a stock of about 3,000 books and 500 pamphlets, whilst 100 periodicals are currently taken. It is well-equipped to answer both quick-reference queries, and bibliographical enquiries on United States publications. A dictionary catalogue is compiled from Library of Congress cards, and new accessions average 50 monthly. Roughly two thirds of the book-stock is available for home reading, and a loan service of 16mm. sound films dealing with aspects of American life, culture, land and achievements is available.

6595 National Technical Library of Hungary. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (7) July 1956, 159-160.

Founded 70 years ago, it was originally a research library attached to the Museum of Industrial Technology. It specialises in patents and acts as a clearing house for technical information. The main reading room accommodates 120 readers and the periodicals room has 80 seats. There is a Bibliography Division and a Translation Department. The Methods and Procedures Division publishes a bulletin, "Information for the staff of Technical Libraries."

6596 Kring riksdagsbiblioteksbetänkandet. [On the report of the Library of Parliament committee]. Hans Baude. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (2) 1957, 103-105.

In this report the general outlines of the work of a special library have been drawn. It recommends the re-organization of the Library of Parliament from a system of using six departments to one based on only three "sections": (i) accessions, exchange, personnel, and administration; (ii) circulation and reference; (iii) cataloguing, binding, and lists of new books. In this way the staff will be reduced with three librarians and one janitor. The acquisitions of the library should be planned in accordance with the general plan for all special libraries in Sweden, this library being chiefly responsible for literature on law and social sciences.

- 6597 The Library of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences**, G. A. Gebotarev. *Unesco Bull.*, **10** (10) October 1956, 225-226.

Founded in 1714, the library now has a stock of 7½m. scientific works, including 717 incunabula, 11,000 volumes of ancient Russian manuscripts and the personal library of Peter the Great. In 1955, 18,400 readers borrowed 1,271,800 books. In recent years it has increased its international exchange of books and for this purpose it co-operates with 1,636 scientific institutions in 79 countries. (See *LSA* 6593).

- 6598 Das Institut für wissenschaftliche Information in der Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSR.** [The Institute for scientific information in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. D. Ju. Panov. *Nach f. Dok.*, **7** (3) September 1956, 127-129.

Founded 1952 with the aim of publishing abstracts on science and technology and providing information for scholars, engineers, university lecturers, teachers and students. It has over 100 staff and a four storey building in Moscow. Work done includes photocopying, microfilming, translation, research into the mechanisation of literature searching and translation, publication of Chinese-Russian and Swedish-Russian dictionaries and the evaluation of some 9,000 foreign periodicals and 1,000 Soviet periodicals in 41 languages. In 1955 over 200,000 abstracts were published and in 1956, 183,900 up to June alone. It is considered to have proved its worth to scholars. (See also *LSA* 6230).

- 6599 The All-Union Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow**, Margarita Rudomino. *Unesco Bull.*, **10** (10) October 1956, 226-228.

Founded in 1921 this Library now has nearly 2m. books in 62 foreign languages covering most subjects. Some 500,000 books are lent each year to 16,000 readers. The Library's Bibliographical Bureau annually answers some 20,000 requests for information from organizations of all kinds. Its publications include a "General Information Bulletin on New Foreign Books" and two catalogues — "Five years of literary studies" and "Five years of art criticism". Exhibitions are organized on its premises and displays sent to factories, parks of rest and culture, etc. It is equipped with a cinema for showing foreign films in the original language.

- 6600 Research projects in the Library of Congress**, Robert Bray. *J. of Doc.*, **12** (4) December 1956, 219-226.

Summarizes several research activities of the Library of Congress during the last three decades for which space, materials, personnel, and administrative direction were provided, paying some attention to problems encountered and to advantages and disadvantages to the sponsor and the participating library. Both bibliographical and research projects are covered. Three types of projects are now operating: those contributing to national defence (the largest); those serving scholarly purposes; and those concerned with professional library problems.

6601 The reference factory, Charles A. Goodrum. *Lib. J.*, 82 (2) January 15 1957, 121-130. Illus.

(See LSA 5148). The reference service of the Library of Congress is twofold. The Reference Department serves the public whilst the Legislative Reference serves the members of Congress. The L.R.S. has a staff of 195 and in 1956 dealt with 56,666 queries ranging from "spot" enquiries to lengthy studies. Only eight of the staff are trained librarians and the others are subject specialists. The job of the librarians is to save the time of the subject specialists, as most of the queries have a deadline of sometimes only a few hours. Many queries are repeated and to save time doing the same work twice a file of original reports prepared by the service is kept in a classified arrangement. A clippings service has been incorporated in this file. But often the demand is for the material itself and not for an interpretive report about it. To accommodate this service a "Giveaway collection" was organised. This is a vertical file containing 100,000 documents and pamphlets (often heavily duplicated). Duplicate copies of periodicals are also acquired and articles are freely cut from these to give away. If the supply runs out a photo-copy is made. It is claimed that this method is cheaper than lending and charging the material and certainly much quicker. The system is of little use for historical data, legal questions, and is limited for speculative enquiries. The files and stock piles take part in about half of the queries received.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

6602 Tieteellinen kirjasto ja yleisö. [University libraries and their public]. Harald L. Tveterås. *Kirjastoletti*, 49 (7) September 1956, 150-157.

After discussing the importance of public relations in university libraries the author pays attention to the enormous increase in the publication of scientific books, periodicals and other documents. The responsibility of bibliographic organization lies with librarians and it is interesting to see that attention in library literature is moving from techniques to the library's public. Thus we gain objective knowledge from the methods of research workers. The investigations performed in this field in the United States and Great Britain are discussed briefly. It was found that research men do not know their bibliographic tools and therefore our first task is to teach young scientists to help themselves. The courses in the use of library and bibliographies given in the Oslo University Library are explained.

6603 Keeping up to date : why technical colleges need libraries, D. J. Urquhart. *Technology*, 1 (1) March 1957, 38.

Although libraries and places of learning have long been associated, many British technical colleges have only small libraries or none at all. Technical colleges have utilitarian aims and try to train those who will bring about future technical developments. Rapid expansion of knowledge in the subject fields dealt with, and the fact that the students may not be of the highest intellectual quality, make it necessary that training is directly related to future requirements, and to the application of knowledge to practical problems. Hence one might expect that training in the use of libraries would be an essential part of technical education ; that all technical colleges would have libraries ; that the librarians

would be part of the teaching staff ; that students would be tested in their ability to find and use literature. This is not so. In future, technical colleges must have libraries, which are an essential part of the teaching apparatus, and students should be taught to use them. Only use teaches the structure of scientific and technical literature, and few public libraries have enough of the many periodicals required. Paragraph 105 of the White Paper on Technical Education, Feb. 1956 (Cmd. 9703) provides a recommendation which only needs to be imaginatively carried out.

6604 "The Technical College library as a service to industry", D. J. Urquhart. Assn. of Technical Institutions, Summer Meeting, June 1956. 7p.

(See LSA 6044). Today the current practices considered the best in industry rapidly fall out of date. The volume of knowledge and the problems of how to collect, sift, and use it are such that small firms, without libraries or trained staff, have few facilities for keeping abreast. It is urged that technical colleges should be developed into local technical information services and that a library of suitable size, with adequate resources and trained staff, comparable with the laboratories and workshops in the college is no longer a luxury but a necessity if students are to be trained in the development of "know-how", i.e. in knowing where and how to find the answer to a problem, and thus be able to assist industry when they leave college. The library's resources must include many periodicals, and more and more of them in foreign languages, together with the tools of location, abstracts, bulletins, handbooks, etc.

6605 Sonderheft Tirol. [A special Tyrol number]. *Biblos*, 5 (3) 1956, 89-129. Illus.

Accounts of : Friedrich Leithe, 1828-1896, Librarian of Innsbruck University Library, 1868-1874 ; two valuable and interesting books in the University Library formerly belonging to Blanca Maria Sforza printed 1487 and 1501 respectively ; the founder of the University Library, Anton Roschmann ; 400 years of printing at Innsbruck ; the fate of the Tyrolean monastic libraries in the years 1773-1790.

6606 The History of Eton College Library, Robert Birley. *Library*, 5th ser., 11 (4) December 1956, 231-261. Plates.

An account of Eton College library from its foundation about 1440 to the present day, based mainly for the earlier period on college records and on evidence in surviving books. Important survivals, donations and acquisitions both of manuscripts and printed books are described, and particular attention is paid to bindings, especially to those which are the work of college binders.

6607 Our university libraries, S. P. Swami. *Shiksha*, 8 (4) April 1956, 160-166.

Studies the existing conditions of university libraries in Uttar Pradesh and compares them with other university libraries in India and abroad. The statistics refer to the year 1951-52 and are based on *Libraries in India, 1951-52*, and *Education in India, 1951-52* (both published by the Ministry of Education, New Delhi), and

World of Learning (Europa Publications). Matters discussed include : bookstock, value of bookstock, issue of books, classification, access, working days, working hours, staff, expenditure, etc. Calls for a state plan for the development of university libraries in Uttar Pradesh. (Taken from *Indian Education Abstracts*, 2 (2) June 1956).

6608 Madras University Library : genesis, growth, future, S. R. Ranganathan. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (1) January 1957, 12-15.

The University of Madras, which celebrated its centenary in January 1957 did not acquire a library until 1914. In its initial phase of development the library served as the nursery for the first School of Library Science in India, but this function has passed to an Institute of Library Science. In the second phase of its development the University Library will confine itself to its own specific sphere of helping students and serving research.

6609 O imporcie wydawnictw naukowych. [Importance of scientific publications]. Zofia Hiszpańska. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 24 (3) July-September 1956, 233-240.

Polish universities and learned institutions have been almost completely cut off from the rest of the world, especially from the West. There are two ways in which foreign publications have been received : by purchase and by exchange. The latter is negligible because of the language difficulty. The former has been hampered by restrictions on the import of foreign publications imposed since 1953. Only a few firms have import licences. This centralization and the lack of foreign currencies mean that the import is far behind the need. There is also a long delay in supplying scientific journals. Some relaxation has been noticed lately but in the author's opinion decentralization of the importing agencies and a more generous allocation of foreign currencies to scientific institutions are desirable.

6610 The Maritzburg College War Memorial Library, H. Sherwood. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (2) October 1956, 60-62.

A historical and descriptive outline of the library begun about 1880 for this boys' school. The library was renovated at the cost of £7000 and dedicated in 1952. On the appointment of a full-time librarian, a programme of reorganisation was started. Annual expenditure on books is £175. Bookstock is 8,000 volumes.

6611 Centralized university library service and the law school, William R. Roalfe. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (1) February 1957, 2-5.

The experience of many law school libraries calls in question the desirability of complete centralization of university library services advocated by Wilson and Tauber in *The University Library* (2nd ed., 1956) ; it has often resulted in delays in the selection, ordering and processing of books, the use of a classification scheme inadequate for a special library, refusals to duplicate books, the subordination of library staff, and insufficient independence in the disposal of funds. To give satisfactory service, centralization must avoid the imposition of uniformity for its own sake, recognize the existence of special needs, and allow for a considerable measure of delegation.

6612 The Physics Libraries of Harvard University, Roger W. Hickman. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, **10** (3) Autumn 1956, 356-363. Plans.

A library was established in connection with the Jefferson Physical Laboratory about 1885, and grew slowly till 1930. In 1931 the new Lyman research library was established and grew rapidly until, by 1953, it had come to be used very largely by undergraduate as well as post-graduate students, while the older Jefferson collection came to be regarded mainly as an historical collection. It was then decided to re-organise the Jefferson library as an instruction library for the use of undergraduates, and to reconstitute the Lyman as a research collection only. The present organisation and resources of both libraries are described.

6613 Reorganization of the Harvard College Library. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, **10** (3) Autumn 1956, 406-410. Diags.

A description of changes in the administrative structure of the library made in July 1956, designed to make a more logical division of some of the library's work.

6614 The "Instructional Materials" approach at Southern, Ralph E. McCoy. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 310-312.

A new library has been built at Southern Illinois University and incorporates an audio-visual section. This area is equipped with laboratory facilities for producing films, slides and filmstrips, and for microfilming books and manuscripts. There are 3 film preview rooms, a.a. auditorium seating 170, and 9 individual soundproof booths. 2,400 films and 1,100 filmstrips are available for circulation either on the campus, or by mail to schools and libraries. Work was recently begun on microfilming newspapers and manuscripts for the library's growing collection of regional history. Long playing records are also kept for loan, or for playing in a special soundproof room in the library.

6615 The College library: storehouse or laboratory? Mary D. Parsons. *Antologia MCC* 1956; studies, essays and poems by faculty members of Mexico City College, presented as a contribution to the Seventh Mexican Book Fair, 293-299.

Students make very little use of their college libraries. If the library is to become a valuable teaching instrument the librarian and faculty members must co-operate. The librarian must study the content of the courses offered by visiting classes and by discussion with the faculty or by attending departmental meetings. He should also inform the faculty of what is going on in the library, of new books and tools, of bibliographical help offered. Informal daily instruction of students in library use is as important as organised classes. Meanwhile the faculty should get beyond the textbook and lecture method, by giving students guidance in how to think, compare, criticize and evaluate different texts, to come to their own conclusions. To achieve this seminars, tutorial sessions, debates and reports, problem solving and case studies, are invaluable.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

6616 Technical libraries of Western Europe, Robert E. Betts. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (6) February 1957, 462-464. Illus.

In visiting about 100 technical libraries in Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the one predominant impression is the enormous amount of energy that is being poured into research work in Western Europe and there must be a large amount of duplication in research on both sides of the Atlantic because of the lack of bibliographic control of technological literature. Some of the libraries mentioned are (in London) Science Museum, Patent Office, Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and the libraries of the research laboratories of DSIR. The oldest engineering library visited was in Paris, the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, f. 1747, and which has over 150,000 volumes mostly dealing with roads and bridges.

6617 Le fonds musical de l'église Saint-Léonard à Zoutleeuw (Belgique). [The musical resources of Saint Leonard's Church, Zoutleeuw (Belgium)]. Arnold van der Hallen. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 203-208. Bibliog.

This catalogue is intended as a plea for the making of similar catalogues of music in churches while there is still time, and also as a specimen. The music in Saint Leonard's Church both presents a picture of the musical life of Zoutleeuw in the 18th century, and provides useful information for the International Inventory of Musical Sources. The collection is small — 16 printed works and 49 mss. — but some of the items are of considerable interest.

6618 The National Music Institute [of Czechoslovakia] and its necessity as a prerequisite for musicological research, Oldřich Pulkert. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 177-182.

A National Music Institute is necessary in Czechoslovakia to collect, conserve and catalogue musical source material, to organize musicological research and researchers, and to make known its findings by concerts, exhibitions, publications, etc. The Institute will be in 3 sections : (i) Historical Section, with responsibility for surveying musical scores and documents of national interest, for compiling a detailed record of national composers, performers and scholars, for the preparation of national music for authoritative publication and performance, and for dealing with national religious music ; (ii) Section of National Music Life, which is to collect and fully process all music publications issued in the country and keep a record of current musical life ; and (iii) Public Relations Section, which will deal with the organization of research, publicity, the publication of a research journal, and the administration of the Institute. Each section has several departments, the work of which is described in some detail.

6619 Samarbejde mellem læge, beskæftigelsesterapeut og bibliotekar. [Co-operation between doctor, occupational therapist and librarian]. Karen Margrethe Jensen. *Bibliotekaren*, 18 (5) 1956, 133-135.

At the State Hospital in Copenhagen a weekly conference on the patients of the psychiatric department is held between the chief doctor, the occupational therapist and the hospital librarian. All three inform each other on the sick,

the librarian on the basis of records kept on their reading. The co-operation is most useful for the librarian in her work with the patients and she is now better able to select the proper books for them, as she knows their personal problems. Also the nurses are ready to help in contacting new patients on whom no information has yet been given at the conferences.

6620 Vers la création d'une phonothèque centrale de prêt. [Towards the creation of a central record lending library]. Roger Décollogne. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 174-176.

The recent development in sound-recording in France is reflected in the greatly increased number of records received annually under legal deposit at the Phonothèque Nationale. Inadequate local resources result in numerous requests for loans, which the Phonothèque cannot grant, since its main purpose is the conservation of all French recordings. Moreover, microgroove discs are very subject to wear, and the permission of recording companies would be necessary. Tape recordings may one day supersede discs, but deterioration in the course of time is possible, and the lending of these presents its own difficulties. The Phonothèque Nationale is to experiment with "tape-top", boxed tape recordings which avoid handling, and which can be lent 100 times without deterioration. This seems the best future prospect for a Central Record Lending Library.

6621 Truppenbüchereien. [Libraries for the troops]. Johannes Langfeldt. *Kulturarbeit*, 9 (1) 1957, 19-20.

The announcement that small libraries are to be provided for the lowest units of the army raises the question of the value of such collections of books. It was realised 50 years ago that no real library can exist without a trained librarian. It would be better to let the public libraries provide books for the troops with branches in the barracks if necessary. Thereby the money available would be spent to the best advantage and a better service would be provided.

6622 The British Institute of Recorded Sound, Patrick Saul. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 171-173.

Considering that the first collection of sound-recordings was set up in 1899, Great Britain was very late in the field. The Institute has only recently obtained appropriate quarters — a house with accommodation for lectures and recitals, several offices, a basement big enough to hold 100,000 — 200,000 records (the present stock is c. 25,000), and modern equipment. The premises will also contain the Central Gramophone Library, a lending stock hitherto the property of the Arts Council, which is one of the Institute's financial mainstays. All published records are accepted, but the acquisition of unpublished records is selective; the British Broadcasting Corporation is to present recordings of broadcasts of permanent value, and it is hoped that British record companies will donate their publications. The aim is a collection of international scope. An information and documentation centre is being established.

6623 Britain's commercial libraries, Thomas Joy. *Brit. Bk. News*, (197) January 1957, 1-5.

Commercial libraries, both subscription and non-subscription, can influence the book trade through their expenditure of over £2m. a year on new books. Subscription libraries spend more on books than they get from subscriptions, and recoup their losses through sales of ex-library books; some are run at a loss as a means of attracting purchasers to multiple stores. Non-subscription libraries rely on their revenue from borrowers, and must concentrate on popular books. Staff shortage and increasing overhead costs are causing difficulties for the subscription libraries, but commercial libraries will continue, though they may be modified.

6624 La bibliothèque de l'Institut français de Londres. [The French Institute Library, London]. Madeleine Ventre. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (21) November 1956, 151-154.

This library is 30 years old and serves a varied public of students, lecturers and English and foreigners interested in general French culture. Its stock of 40,000 volumes, classified by Dewey, consists of donations, and a monthly supply of recent publications from France, and is rich in literature, history, social sciences and art. The reading room gives free access to reference works, periodicals, newspapers and many novels. There are two floors of stack, two offices and a bindery. Science works are deposited in the Science Museum Library and Marylebone Public Library, with reciprocal borrowing rights. There are about 1,200 borrowers, and the library acts as a documentation centre on France.

6625 The Metropolitan-Vickers apprentices library, Owen C. Watkins. *Sch. Lib.*, 8 (4) March 1957, 260-262.

This library serves 2,300 apprentices and junior clerical staff. It opened in 1953 for recreational purposes (there was a library already in Research Department). 1,000 volumes are available, over half of which are fiction. Non-fiction stock has particular emphasis on popular science, sport, travel, biography. There are two shelves of reference books. Books are housed in a room in the Apprentice Training School and 250 volumes are kept in the Works' School. Library is open at lunch time and at 5 p.m. 300 readers' tickets have been issued and c. 20 books a day are issued. 45% of issues are non-fiction.

6626 The Royal Aircraft Establishment Library Service, R. C. Wright. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (12) December 1956, 464-470.

A systematic description is given of the R.A.E. Library at Farnborough, under the following headings: Function and organization; Management and staff; Accommodation and furniture; The Reports section; The reading room; The Air Publications Section; The information service; Other services. "Other services" covers translation work, photocopying and the distribution of various series of specifications, the most important of which are listed.

6627 The Central Library of Music in Tel Aviv, Israel, Roman Haubenstock-Ramati. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 184-185.

The library was founded by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the municipality of Tel Aviv, and opened to the public in 1953. The stock includes

many donations, from both public and private sources, notably the Committee of Americans for a Music Library in Israel (AMLI), which has sponsored the library from the beginning. The classification and cataloguing was done by the Director (the author of the article). Materials are lent without charge. After a sojourn in temporary quarters, the library will find a permanent home in the new Culture Centre of Tel Aviv, now under construction. It is hoped to expand both technical and cultural activities in the future.

6628 Historical atlas material : Alexander Turnbull Library. *N.Z. Libs.*, **19** (8) October 1956, 185-188.

After 40 years, work has been discontinued on the project for a historical atlas of New Zealand. A great deal of research and drafting of maps has been accomplished. So all the material has been collected together and deposited in the Alexander Turnbull Library. This caused great storage problems to the library, which have been overcome as follows: (i) the published maps and charts have been transferred to the library's map collection; (ii) the written material is stored in cardboard boxes, and (iii) the rest of the material is housed rather unsatisfactorily in a map cabinet and a set of pigeon-holes for the rolled maps. The material has been used by students writing theses, but much indexing is required before it can be put to general use.

6629 Mail librarian, Frank E. Randle, Jr. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (5) January 1957, 395.

The Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, has 125,000 books and magazines, 460,000 security classified documents, 5,000 pamphlets, 210,000 maps and charts, 1,000 reels of microfilm, 2,500 educational combat and training films, and over 1,000 current periodicals. Its material covers every conceivable subject with which the Air Force officer would be concerned, and under the national inter-library loan system its resources are available to the officer in the field. It reaches 3,000 officers annually in the resident course and as many through the correspondence course of the Air Force Extension Course Institute. Interlibrary loan procedures are inadequate for the enquirer in French Morocco or Alaska so the services are by direct mail. In this air age time and distance are not serious obstacles to book circulation as instanced by the recall of an overdue book from England returned in a few days by another officer *en route* to the States.

6630 Weeding a law collection, Erwin C. Surrency. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (1) February 1957, 6-9.

Many books are retained by law libraries in the name of scholarship when they could profitably be discarded and make room for new books without the great expense of additional stacks or new buildings. A definite policy for the individual library should be framed before discarding, and the librarian should have the last word, without paying undue attention to criticisms. General lines are indicated for the discarding of reference books, ephemeral publications, loose-leaf services, and textbooks.

6631 The future of the law library, Robert W. Wienpahl. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (1) February 1957, 10-17.

The great problem of the future, indefinitely expanding collections of books, will have to be solved by microreproduction techniques and Farmington plans. Other features of the library are likely to be photo-composition, high-speed transmission of documents, and machine translation. The American Association of Law Libraries should consider the production of micro-editions, the formation of co-operative acquisition schemes, the foundation of an International Association of Law Libraries, and the education of law students in the use of the library.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

6632 Public library development in the post-war years : the first decade, Edward Sydney. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (11-12) November-December 1956, 255-261.

A short survey dealing with the work of national agencies in the public library field and in more detail with the achievements of Unesco. At the conclusion of the essay there is a chronological list of the Seminars and conferences, publications, pilot projects and films sponsored by Unesco. (See also **Lowering the barriers : ten years of Unesco**, Frank M. Gardner. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (1) January 1957, 10-12).

6633 La Mission des bibliothèques de lecture publique. [The rôle of the public libraries]. D. Gardy. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 32 (5-6), September-December 1956, 146-155.

Reviews the continued progress of public library service in various countries of the world and the possibility of more active educational work to be done by librarians especially amongst young people.

6634 Popular libraries in Argentina, Luis Horacio Velazquez. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (5-6) May-June 1956, 105-106.

(See LSA 6324). In 1946 a Commission for the Promotion of Popular Libraries was established. There has been a gradual development of popular libraries since 1870, and it is now estimated that there are 1,714 of them governed by law. In addition there are 788 libraries attached to educational institutions and 1,024 centres in institutes, hostels, prisons, etc. Active steps are being taken to organize professional training and two schools of librarianship have been set up.

6635 La Biblioteca Central y las populares de la Diputación de Barcelona en el Congreso de Bruselas. [The Central Library and public libraries of the Barcelona region]. *Biblioteconomía*, 12 (42) July-December 1955, 105-119. Photos. *Full translation available*.

The contributions by the Spanish delegation to the Brussels International Congress of Libraries, September 1955, which were not included in the *Actes* of the Congress, are here collected. They describe the public library system of the region, children's libraries, inter-library co-operation, and the Central Library of Barcelona.

6636 Library extension in British Columbia, Canada, C. K. Morison. *Unesco Bull.*, **10** (2-3) February-March 1956, 31-33. Illus.

The North-central District is a thinly populated area stretching 500 miles across British Columbia from east to west. It had nine small independent libraries and boxes of books were supplied to 40 centres and 115 schools. This service was inadequate as purchases of new books were limited, the range of available literature was small and qualified librarians could not be employed. In 1949 the Public Library Commission set up the North-central Library, a regional co-operative organization which enabled existing libraries to pool resources. The Commission's Branch in Prince George became the headquarters responsible for the selection, purchase, processing, distribution and exchange of all books. The individual libraries remain autonomous and are represented on the Advisory Board. The advantages of the large system are enumerated.

6637 Country Library Service 1930-1955, G. T. Alley. *N.Z. Libs.*, **19** (6) August 1956, 137-144 ; **19** (7) September 1956, 171-173.

In 1930, Professor Shelley originated the CAR scheme, whereby a fitted book van toured Canterbury to display and lend books. By 1935, this was altered to the American type of travelling library, whereby hampers of books were distributed to centres. In 1937, a Government subsidy of £3,000 was first received. The subscription libraries benefited to a limited extent from the subsidy, which came to the individual libraries in the form of books, for they had to pay a nominal charge for ephemeral fiction, although non-fiction books and the request service were provided free. Where the library was already run by the local authority, it was decided that there should be a local service maintained by the authority, free to residents. As a result of this, the number of authorities with a free service has grown from 2 or 3 in 1938 to over 100 in 1956. Other extension work organized by the Country Library Service includes the War Library Service, now enlarged into the A.E.W.S., and the School Library Service set up in 1942, which now has over 1m. volumes.

An examination is made of the picture since 1945 when the Country Library Service was decentralized to a district basis. The different sizes of unit recommended by various librarians, e.g. McColvin's 300,000, Lowell Martin's 45,000 and the Munn-Barr 12,000 are discussed. The author points out that costs vary though, and suggests that someone should work out the costing on a non-recurring, cumulative and continuous basis. This would give a clearer idea of the coverage programme that some recommend for larger units. Items that are still needed in the country library service include : research, study, and the building up of yet more confidence at the local level.

6638 Das System der öffentlichen Bibliotheken in der Volksrepublik Rumänien. [Public libraries in the Rumanian People's Republic]. Stefan Gruia. *Bibliothekar*, **11** (1) January 1957, 13-16.

Before the Second World War there were about 50 public libraries in Rumania. From 1947-50 the number of small libraries run by local authorities, youth organizations, trade unions, etc., increased considerably. To co-ordinate the activities of these libraries a central authority was created in 1950 and 18 regional, 100 branch, 35 town and 660 smaller libraries were established. The latter are mainly for peasants not accustomed to reading, and their number has been

increased to 900, and it is planned to have reached a total of 2,000 by 1960. These take the place of mobile libraries which are too costly to organize. There is also an interlibrary loan system. Special bookshops service these small libraries and provide catalogue cards. The great difficulty to be overcome is the shortage of trained staff. Training courses vary in length from four years at the University of Bucharest to three months for staff who have already had library experience. Efforts are now being made to organise a network of university and special libraries.

6639 Swedish public libraries in pictures. I. Country and small town libraries, compiled by Bengt Hjelmqvist. Lund, Bibliotekstjänst, 1956. 55p. Illus. Plans.

The essential departments of small Swedish public libraries are: lending library, reading room, children's library, workroom, stackroom and cloakroom. Some of these departments may be combined in the smallest libraries; in others, additional rooms for study-circles are commonly provided. The cloakroom may be simply one side of the entrance corridor and is used for the deposit of coats, bags, etc. The seventeen libraries illustrated are situated in buildings that were formerly a poorhouse, a bank, and a hospital; or in blocks of flats; in an old people's home; in an industrial firm's day nursery; in the community house (a modern form of council office building); in a suite of rooms forming a flat; and in two cases in buildings designed and erected as libraries. The communities served range in population from 2,400 to 14,200 and the bookstocks provide from 1 to 1½ books per head. Several of these small towns have branches and delivery stations. One branch is part of a post office. Norrbacke (pop. 5,191) has six branches; Vreta Kloster (pop. 6,300) has twelve. Features of interest in a study of these photographs and plans are: the simplicity of the line and design; the degree of supervision obtained; the attractive furnishings: curtains, carpets, upholstery; the flowers, pot and climbing plants, pictures, maps, murals, globes and aquaria. One library has inviting window displays, outside seats and cycle racks. Smaller points are: the provision for very young children; the design of periodical racks, including a simple form of hanging rack; the seven-shelf bookcases; writing slopes; bookrests; bindings; and wrapping paper to protect books borrowed.

6640 Upon what criteria to evaluate the work of libraries, I. Tsaregradski. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (12) December 1956, 16-22. Tables.

(See LSA 5943). Statistics do help to express the scope and level of some aspects of library work; Lenin discussed the point in his analysis of the figures of New York public libraries for 1911. There is no total-issue figure for 1955 for all mass-library organisations in the RSFSR, but the governmental mass-libraries issued 452m. books, an average of 4.1 to every inhabitant (3.8 in 1954) to which must be added the trade-union libraries' issue of 1.8 for every inhabitant; consequently the general issue was 5.9 to every inhabitant, not counting collective-farm, party and other mass-libraries. In Stavropol province the governmental mass-libraries issued 4.6, in Krasnodar 3.3, in Murmansk 2.5 and in Khabarovsk 2.9. The extent of the service might be increased. In 1928 5.4% of the total population of the RSFSR was covered, in 1955 22.3% (24m. people) to which must be added the 9m. trade-union readers to make 30% of the population (Vetluga region of Gorki has 38.5%, Kuibishev province 32%, Tula 30%,

Kursk 20%, Khabarovsk province 20% and Murmansk 12%). The number of books to each inhabitant is undoubtedly significant as an index of literacy. In 1926 the libraries were striving for 1 book of general interest for every 5 people, now the aim is 3 for every one (in 1956 in the RSFSR there are 3.3 for every one, and in the USSR 2.9 for every one), however, in 30 districts there are only from one to two, in Irkutsk and Kemerovo from half to one and in Novosibirsk only a half. The yearly circulation of each book in the main types of libraries (a comparative table is given for 1950, 1954 and 1955) shows a drop of nearly a third recently, which may perhaps be ascribed to want of book-selection, of catalogues and of weeding, of interlibrary lending and of exhibitions. Then the average number of books read annually by one reader must be considered: 1912-1915 for 4,250 general libraries the figure was 8.4, in 1955 for governmental mass-libraries it was 18.4 — a great growth in popular culture, especially in the villages: however since 1950 the figure has decreased by about 5%, largely through lack of enquiry why the new readers are not being held (examples in important key subjects). The cost of one issue in 1955 in village libraries was in the RSFSR 1.90 r. (11.2 r.=£), in the USSR 1.61r., in Belorussia 3.19 r., in Kazakhstan 3.73 r., in Turkmenistan 7.57 r. Among the Moscow libraries, the Ostrovski .745 r. (it has 950 readers to each member of staff, 4.5 book issues per head, 24.4% general-political issue, 5.8% technical issue) and the Chekhov .69 r. (908, 2.9, 7.8% and 4.9% respectively). Four readers' conferences, 11 lectures, 73 bibliographical reviews and 217 book exhibitions were organised by the Ostrovski, and altogether the mass-libraries of the RSFSR Ministry of culture organised 111,700 readers'conferences and literary evenings, 349,000 bibliographical reviews, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. readings-aloud; these items are not counted in the expenses of issue, but binding and cataloguing are included in the expenses of the current year's issue. The average expenses of upkeep for a head of population in Great Britain during 1954-55 were 2.59 r. (4s. 6d.), in the USA, 1952-53, 3.20 r. (5s. 7d.), in Denmark, 1954-55, 3.42 r. (6s.) and in the USSR (for governmental libraries only) in 1955 5.95 r. (10s. 5d.).

6641 Tentative state plans for federal aid, Karl Brown. *Lib. J.*, 81 (22) December 15, 1956, 2890-2900.

A State by State account of plans for the use of Federal aid granted by the Library Services Act. Funds from this grant can be used only for the expansion of rural public library service (including towns of not more than 10,000 population). The accounts are based on answers to a questionnaire circulated by the *Library Journal* and on literature which the State agencies have issued.

6642 Testimony at Sacramento, Compiled by Katherine Laich. *Calif. Lib.*, 18 (1) January 1957, 47-55.

A public hearing was held in November 1956 at Sacramento, to hear testimony from librarians, library trustees and other citizens on library service in California; its objectives, its shortcomings, its legislative needs. This is a collection of excerpts from the testimony on the need for a Governor's Commission survey, followed by a brief summary of specific legislation requested.

6643 What the Library Services Act means to Illinois, De Lafayette Reid. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (8) October 1956, 204-209.

Although there are 401 tax-supported libraries in Illinois, only 28 serve a population of over 25,000, and only 138 have a *per capita* expenditure of \$1.50, both of which are minimum standards of the ALA. Furthermore 18.9% of the population is without a local library service. The Act provides for a state plan, to be approved by the Commissioner of Education, for the extension of public library services to rural areas by any of three general patterns: (i) a service provided for rural areas, with the assistance of Federal funds, by an existing neighbouring library or libraries; (ii) outright establishment grants made to local areas to reorganize several small local libraries into a larger unit of service meeting minimum ALA standards; (iii) the institution of a state library initiated programme.

6644 A restatement of Illinois State Library lending policies and regulations, Colin R. Lucas. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (8) October 1956, 213-221.

The major purpose of the state library is to promote the establishment of public libraries, and to encourage the growth and development of existing ones by demonstration, consultation and advice, and by the loan of supplementary materials. Present services include a postal service to areas which have no local library, and a service to schools. This takes the form of loans of collections to schools and individual teachers and is a temporary measure only, meant to supplement, but not replace school libraries. The state library also has a special collection service, to supplement local resources, whereby collections of children's books, adult fiction and non-fiction can be borrowed for more than one month. Recordings and prints are also available for longer periods. These services enable local libraries to augment their own resources and to test community reaction to new services without additional expenditure.

6645 Planning for Massachusetts, Philip J. McNiff and Edwin E. Williams. *Lib. J.*, **81** (22) December 15 1956, 2901-2905.

An account of the plans for grants-in-aid to help public libraries and for the extension of regional libraries in Massachusetts. The amount of the grant for individual libraries is based on the number of staff and their salaries; one half the salary or \$1,500, whichever is the smaller, per employee. The State is to be divided into four regions. Specialised library personnel will be available from the regional system. The only obligation on a library receiving aid from the regional system will be to make its normal services available to any resident of Massachusetts and to make its books available for inter-loan.

6646 New England extension librarians discuss proposed library standards, Dorothy Randolph. *Pub. Libs.*, **10** (3) September 1956, 62-63, 80.

A discussion was held at Wilmington, Vermont, on the ALA's proposed revision of standards for public libraries. Emphasis was laid on standards necessary to provide service to rural areas comparable with that of urban areas. Doubts were expressed as to the ability of New England States to accept the revised standards since there are so many small libraries in small communities.

In these communities a standard should seem possible or it will be ignored. The question of relationship of standards and state aid was then raised. It was suggested that statistical standards should be included in the standards report. Resolutions dealing mainly with grants and costs, were sent to the Co-ordinating Committee on Revision of Standards for possible inclusion in the final publication on standards.

6647 New Jersey plans for library development, Mary Virginia Gaver and Janet Zimmerman McKinlay. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (5) January 1957, 375-380. Bibliog.

With the enactment of the Federal Library Services Act, planning for public library development and extension has assumed a new urgency. The experience of New Jersey and its treatment of the various professional problems encountered may be of significance for others. New Jersey used various methods to determine library needs: co-opting specialists from within and without the state; instituting self-surveys; appointing a joint legislative commission to study library services, and the use of library association committees. Because of the smallness of the state, meetings and conferences were easier and more frequent, and tangible results were achieved. The association meetings were better attended and its income augmented. There was increased participation in committee activities. There was a growing awareness of library deficiencies and a realisation of the need for remedial measures. An act, effective from July 1st 1957, requires certification of all persons holding professional positions in public libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: Policy and practice

6648 Die wissenschaftliche Literatur in der Stadtbibliothek. [Scientific literature in the city library]. G. Schmook. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. **7** (1) 15 December 1956, 15-29.

A brief summary of the historical development of the City Library in Antwerp, with a survey of its policy in providing scientific literature and an account of its place in the cultural life of Belgium.

6649 Oplandsarbejde. [County library work]. Edited by E. Allerslev Jensen. Copenhagen, Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor, 1956. 147p. References. Illus.

Published on the occasion of the retirement of H. Hvenegaard Lassen, one of the pioneers of Danish county library work. The articles, written by specialists, deal with the most essential aspects of county library work such as its historical development, administration, economy, joint book collections, new trends children's library work, book selection, the State Library in Aarhus which acts as a super central library to the public libraries, and the central library in relation to the county libraries within its region. The book only examines Danish problems but concludes with four surveys of county library work in Norway, Sweden, England and U.S.A.

6650 Kansankirjastojen tie vaikutusvaltaan. [How public libraries can have more influence]. Carl Thomsen. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (6) July-August 1956, 122-127.

After discussing the problems of public relations in libraries on the basis of Danish experience the author comes to the conclusion that the best propaganda is that carried out among library users. Good library quarters, book collections and readers' advisory service are equally important, as well as good relations with the press and radio. The readers' freedom to select their reading is emphasized. The passive reading (reading for pleasure), too, has its value, but the main task of the library is to help the individual development by building bridges between the best of us and the average people. The librarian's task is to inspire human beings to rebel against similarity and to help as many readers as possible to independent work with the aid of books and towards active reading with criticism, which makes us capable of discussing present-day problems. In libraries and library schools, more attention should be paid to the readers' advisory service. After leaving the school, the librarian ought to be able to direct a study circle and to compile a guide for reading.

6651 Maalaiskirjastojen vanhat kirjat. [The old books in rural public libraries]. R. Murhu. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (6) July-August 1956, 128-129.

The ways to handle older books (from the end of the nineteenth and from the beginning of the twentieth centuries) vary greatly. The author points out that they also have their value, especially if they belong to literature, and that they should be kept available for the public on the shelves together with other works or separately. Advice is given for their cataloguing and classification.

6652 Sopivatko kirjastoautot Suomeen ? [Possibilities for using bookmobiles in Finland ?] *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (8) October 1956, 174-178.

The library inspectors of Turku, Mikkeli, Vaasa, and Oulu districts are interviewed concerning the use of bookmobiles in Finland. All four were of the opinion that bookmobiles might be used in rural areas where there are suitable roads. Different types of mobiles were suggested and the number of books in them (to correspond to that in a branch library) was estimated at 200-600 volumes. Questions of staff and costs were also discussed. One inspector thought that the costs of a bookmobile would correspond to those of a branch library, while another came to the conclusion that taking care of a great number of branch libraries is more expensive than the use of a bookmobile in thinly populated areas.

6653 Sopivatko kirjastoautot Suomeen ? [Possibilities for using bookmobiles in Finland ?] Barbro Boldt. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (9) November 1956, 222-223.

The library inspector of the Swedish-speaking area in Finland describes experiences on the use of bookmobiles in her district. Bookmobiles are mainly useful in rural areas with thin population and a good main library. Among the advantages are : readers can avoid long distances ; the mobiles always bring new books with them ; many people who never use the library come into connection with it. As to the disadvantages, book selection is usually small and the books can be changed generally only once a month. Statistics of loans and costs are given. In many cases, the use of bookmobiles is more economical than the maintenance of branch libraries.

6654 Bremen libraries build, Marga Fricke. *Top of the News*, **13** (2) December 1956, 22-23. Photo.

Bremen, Germany, with 600,000 population, has a main library and 19 branches. Half of the child population are members of the public library and more libraries and training for children's librarians are urgently needed. The photograph shows the interior of the Young People's Library in a vocational centre. The island bookcases are on wheels.

6655 Re-organization of a Students' Library, J. P. E. Francis. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (1) January 1957, 16-17. Diagram.

A description is given of the new type of book request form in use at the Students' Library, Cheshire County Library Headquarters. A considerable saving of time and space has resulted.

6656 The Guildhall Library, A. H. Hall. *Books*, (308) March 1957, 39-43. Illus.

The original library was founded in the 1420's. It was the earliest library maintained by a local authority for the use of the public and it lasted for about 125 years. Another library was not started until 1824 and opened in 1828 as a private reference library for members of the Corporation of the City of London and accredited students; its use was extended to the public in 1873. The Public Library Acts were adopted in 1921 and the library is now a rate-supported public reference library. From being a library on London it has developed into a general library strong in history and commerce. The contents of the London collection; special collections; and the Commercial reference collection are briefly described. Science and technology are not included except for historical works. Moody's British Company Service, on cards, is a special feature of the Commercial Reference Room which is organized on open access. The main library is not on open access because it is felt that a better service is given through the contact with trained staff. The stock is recorded in the London Union Catalogue and books are loaned through the interlending scheme.

6657 Library methods in the Home Counties, E. A. Savage. *Lib. Rev.* (120) 1956, 538-541.

The author makes a "plea for more facts, more light" from the boroughs and the Home Counties Committee on such matters as technical book stock, the value of Cicris, the impact of the plans for a new Science Centre on the Library Association, and the progress of inter-borough co-operation.

6658 Shoreditch resurgent, C. M. Jackson. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **58** (12) December 1956, 475-477. Illus.

The Haggerston and Hoxton Libraries were badly damaged during the blitz of 1940-41. A description is given of the restoration and modernisation of the new Central Library which was opened in Pitfield Street on 28th April 1956.

6659 Centenary celebrations at Sheffield, J. P. Lamb. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **58** (12) December 1956, 477-479. Illus.

The Sheffield City Libraries' Centenary celebrations were held during the week July 23rd-28th 1956. The celebration included an exhibition and the opening of the Woodseats Branch Library, which is described.

6660 Some problems of mobile library design in urban areas, E. T. Bryant. *Librarian*, 45 (9) October 1956, 169-176. Photos.

A mobile library, with a capacity of 2-3,000 books, is much cheaper than a branch library, but staff and readers should not be too inconvenienced by it. There are three types of vehicle : (i) 4-wheeled, self-contained vehicle, possibly with the chassis lengthened. It may be a conversion (from a bus) or a specially designed body. (ii) Semi-trailer, which will connect and disconnect. (iii) Trailer proper, pulled by a tractor vehicle by means of a towbar. Points which should be carefully examined are : (i) the positioning of the door(s) ; (ii) ventilation—this is particularly difficult in summer with roof lighting ; (iii) the possibility of using a mains feeder post for electric heating and lighting. Different types of mobile libraries are illustrated by those in use at Battersea, Preston, Widnes, and East Cotswold.

6661 A Librarian in 85 sq. ft., Hilary Elgin. *Librarian*, 45 (9) October 1956, 183-184.

The life of a mobile librarian — its pleasures and difficulties. The librarian must be able to manage without catalogue, colleagues and reference books, and must be up to date with her reading of reviews. Also, the stock must be frequently revised, and dead stock replaced.

6662-63 Token charging : methods and results in the Midlands : The Westminster method at Shrewsbury, John L. Hobbs ; **The Worthing method at Dudley**, A. Wilson. *Open Access*, 5 (1) January 1957, 6-8.

At Shrewsbury Public Library the token system has been introduced for adult fiction and no additional difficulties have arisen in locating reservations. Three benefits are noted : (i) readers no longer try to borrow fiction on non-fiction tickets ; (ii) more non-fiction is borrowed ; (iii) queues are rare. At Dudley P.L. experiments have been carried out in two small branches. Overdue notices have been reduced by one third, but fines and unrecovered books are no higher than before. A survey of issues from the Central Library has been made in readiness for extending token charging to fiction and children's books in that library.

6664 Engelske læsesale, men især engelske oplysningscentraler. [English reference-rooms but especially English Information Bureaux]. A. Duncker Jensen. *Bibliotekaren*, 18 (5) 1956, 123-132.

The author has been to England to study the reference-rooms' public relation work, quick-reference and the Civic Information Bureaux, but only from the last did he learn anything new of importance. The Civic Information Bureaux of the Citizens' Advice Bureaux were started during the war but have since been maintained. They act as information centres by giving wanted information immediately or by referring to the proper institutions. They are situated in public libraries or in special premises, are usually supplied with only a few reference books because the telephone is the most important help in answering the many queries. Many of these deal with subjects so new that they have only been treated in periodicals and newspapers and much of the librarians' time is used to cut and file this material. It is suggested that such information bureaux should also be started in Denmark in the public libraries' reference-rooms.

6665 Mitä mahdollisuuksia on kirjastotoiminnan tehostamiseen, etäisillä ja harvaanasutuilla seuduilla. [Possibilities of encouraging library activities in remote and thinly populated areas]. Reidunn Johnsen. *Kirjastolehti* 49 (9) November 1956, 205-209.

Library activities in thinly populated areas in Norway are reported. Many disappointments were found to be due to the lack of interest of municipal officials and to the unqualified library staff. Something essential seems still to be missing. Though central libraries have arranged courses for librarians, bookmobiles, boxes of books to be moved from place to place; though study-circles have been established and mimeographed and printed catalogues of new acquisitions have been published, the results have not fulfilled the expectations. To improve the situation, the following suggestions are made. (i) The local library, being of the greatest significance, needs an interested board of trustees and a qualified librarian. Librarians should gather together for meetings and discussions at least once a year. (ii) The well-organized central libraries should also lend records, films, microfilms, etc. (iii) The bookmobile activities should be enlarged and improved concerning the number of books and the areas covered. (iv) The responsibilities of library inspectors are too large and manifold. The work should be divided between two inspectors in each district.

6666 Local collections, A. G. Bagnall. *N.Z. Libs.*, 19 (7) September 1956, 161-166.

All libraries over 10,000 population should maintain a local collection, although few under 20,000 do so successfully. Material to be included: (i) books, wholly or in part concerned with local description, history or inhabitants; (ii) pamphlets. Great care should be taken to collect all the current output, although it consists mainly of school or Church jubilees; (iii) official publications, such as papers and acts referring to the district; (iv) newspapers, which are of the greatest importance; (v) archives. Few libraries have sufficient fireproof accommodation to house them, so principal repositories are being founded for the purpose; (vi) photographs. In addition to copies of those readily obtainable, a systematic collection should be made of other places of local interest, and if necessary photographs specially commissioned. An estimate of space required for a library serving 20,000 population, excluding newspapers, is 20 linear feet, a vertical file drawer, and space for two vertical map holders.

6667 Local collection: Manawatu. Palmerston North Municipal Library. *N.Z. Libs.*, 19 (7) September 1956, 166-168.

In the early days, Palmerston North suffered from many fires, and as a result has little local material before 1900. However, since then the policy has been to obtain copies of all publications in book and pamphlet form relating to the district. In addition, many valuable paintings have been donated to the library by reputable local artists. To complete the photographic collection, which is mounted and indexed, various historic sites and buildings have been photographed recently. A cutting file of local news and events is also currently maintained. Several local organizations, such as Rotary, have been addressed on the value of local records, and these talks, together with personal and press appeals have had considerable result.

6668 Local collection : Tauranga Public Library, Charmian D. Gilmer. *N.Z. Libs.*, 19 (7) September 1956, 169-170.

A great effort was made in 1950 to make the local inhabitants conscious of their history, and since then the local history collection has grown considerably. Donations include early Borough rolls, dated photographs, books and some cuttings ; also the early Domain Board minute books have been transferred to the library from the Council Office. As yet the collection is not separately housed because of shortage of space. Most of the books are kept in the New Zealand section, whilst some of the rare works, and all newspapers are shelved in the Librarian's Office.

6669 Att bryta mänskors isolering. [Breaking the isolation of islanders] Sigurd Möhlenbrock. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (1) 1957, 5-6. Photo.

A floating library from the Public Library of Gothenburg was in September 1956 sent out to visit about 70 small islands in the archipelago on the north-western coast of Sweden, leaving more than 5,000 books to eager readers for their leisure hours during the winter.

6670 Boken i hemmet. [Books in our homes], Per Andersson. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (1) 1957, 10-13. Photo.

In the Malmö Public Library an exhibition entitled "Books in our homes" was arranged in November of 1956. The Swedish Society for Arts and Crafts had furnished six different rooms with furniture, lamps, rugs, etc., from local dealers, and in each room a librarian had placed a suitable book collection. The public was invited to take part in a contest to select ten books indispensable to one's personal library. The twelve best selections were displayed in the library and ranked according to votes cast by the borrowers. Three prizes were awarded for the best book selections, and book prizes were given to the three most successful voters.

6671 Stockholm Stadsbibliotek. [The Stockholm City Library]. Ove Nielsen. *Bogens Verden*, 39 (1) February 1957, 1-8.

Impressions from a two-month stay at Stockholm City Library. Stress is laid on the different departments' working methods and attempts to rationalize. The five subject departments are of especial interest and here the special catalogues analysing periodicals and annuals for material which is not usually found in books are most important. Due to the busy activity the more thorough reference-room work is somewhat neglected but the subject department system is found to be effective. The library publishes a printed dictionary catalogue recording books acquired since 1946 and from that year it substitutes the card catalogues in the subject departments and in the branches. The book-purchase is so comprehensive that the library has the character of being a special library. Methods of book selection are described. Among the many new and beautiful branches the one in Vällingby is mentioned. A bookmobile with 15 stops supplements the 56 branches (24 for adults, 32 for children) and the 73 school libraries.

6672 In close concord, R. Ostrovski. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (8) August 1956 31-32.

The methods staff of Tula district library has for some years been exchanging materials, critical reviews and letters with other district libraries, for there are no

sources of information on methodology except a few articles in *Bibliotekar'*. The questions arising are chiefly organisational, since a district library ought to be the centre both of methods work and of bibliographical work for the regional and the village libraries; in many cases bibliographers are in close touch with the mass libraries, but not in such close contact with village economy. The staff copied the experiment of Pskov and half a year's experience showed them to be right, though of course there were difficulties at first. Two bibliographers continued their work on the bibliographical apparatus; the chief bibliographer was made simultaneously responsible for the editing of materials in the apparatus, and the fourth was put at the disposal of the methods department. Each of the methods staff, including the chief, was ready for any problem, methodical or bibliographical; the head of the department had to prepare the courses, the seminars and the conferences of library workers, to analyse the plans of the mass libraries and arrange visits, to edit material and work it up into themes. One of the methods staff specialises in komsomol organisations; one of the bibliographers has great experience of service to readers, another, of editors of local newspapers and publishers. Enquiries are pursued in many places and round the regions. A quarterly bulletin is published with a circulation of 750, it has 100 pages with six lists and six-page articles by the workers of the mass libraries. Two pamphlets have also been published.

6673 Book selection study : preliminary plans, Marjorie Fiske. *Calif. Lib.*, **18** (1) January 1957, 27-28, 57. Port.

The Book Selection Study is the result of a grant of \$36,000 from the Fund for Adult Education for the Republic to the University of California School of Librarianship for a study of the selection and retention of books in California libraries.

6674 Better displays for Illinois libraries, Ray E. Howser. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 306-307.

Displays should be prominently situated, and should emphasise services and library materials which need special attention, rather than the usual subjects such as science fiction, cookery and best sellers. Best results can be obtained by using vivid, primary colours against a light background. The best display needs no caption, but when it is necessary, keep it short. Strict symmetrical arrangement of display materials tends to be monotonous and should be avoided.

6675 Libraries report new thirst for knowledge in suburbs, John Kay Adams. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (9) November 1956, 276-277.

The use of public libraries has increased tremendously in Chicago and district in the last five years. Circulation figures have increased as much as 50% and in one case by 78% since 1951. Suburban librarians say television has broadened intellectual horizons and has encouraged people to seek additional information in books. Adults are reading more non-fiction, and school children from suburbia's young families have flocked to libraries to satisfy their boundless curiosity.

6676 Film service on a limited budget, Mary T. Howe. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 297-299.

Decatur Public Library rents films from the University of Illinois through the State Library at a cost of \$1 per reel (11 inches) of film. The films are sent direct

to the library and are used as much as possible during the week's rental. Organizations using the films include Church groups, Scouts, Civil Defence, Y.W.C.A., local police training, etc. The average cost is \$800 per annum. Rules for borrowing are very simple, viz. : the borrower is asked to have a good projector, an experienced projectionist and to report attendance. Each organization is allowed 5 reels of film per year, but more may be borrowed if on hand without entailing additional expense.

6677 A report of the Quad City-Scott County Libraries' Film Service after its first year of activity, October 1, 1955, to September 30, 1956, Mrs. Kathryn Devereaux. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 295-297.

Although there was a State film borrowing service in operation, 5 librarians in the Quad City, Illinois-Iowa area, serving a population of 300,000, agreed to start a local service of their own. The films are housed in the Moline Public Library, and staff from this library administer the service in exchange for free use of the films. A charge of \$1 is made for each reel of 400 feet. In the first year, 1,376 films were viewed by 76,657 persons.

6678 On the surface of it, Irene Harris McDaniel. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 301-303.

In the Peoria Public Library's Audio-Visual Department there are 2,700 long-playing records, a gift collection of 1,225 78 r.p.m.'s, and 96 16 r.p.m.'s of the Audio Book Bible. In 5 years over 180,000 discs have been circulated. To preserve the surface, each record is clad in its original jacket and then in a dustproof envelope. Six L.P.'s may be borrowed weekly, and the fines are 5 cents per record daily.

6679 "Mighty Oaks . . .", Dorothy Bieneman. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 300-301.

After an experimental collection had shown the need, in Peru Public Library, for a record collection, one was formed without any of the library's funds being used. Records and money were donated by societies and private individuals in the town. \$1 membership fee is charged annually, and there is an overdue charge of 5c. per day per record. The initial collection started with 78 r.p.m.'s, but now L.P.'s are included in the collection of 275 albums.

6680 A rental record library, Helen Siniff. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (10) December 1956, 303-304.

The original collection of records in Wilmette Public Library was purchased with library funds, and circulated as a free collection. But it was soon found that damage to records was so great a problem that replacement would be a very serious problem. Within three months, therefore, the collection became rental at a charge of 10c. per week for each L.P. record, with the result that circulation has shown a slight fall, but records are much better cared for.

6681 Problems in personnel, Kathleen B. Stebbins. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (4) December 1956, 324-330, 323.

The Personnel Director of Detroit Public Library lists her duties as : directing and co-ordinating personnel activities ; establishing qualifications for positions ; developing classifications and pay plans ; recruiting, testing and interviewing

applicants ; recommending appointments, promotions, transfers and separations ; conducting in-service training programmes and advising individual staff members. For a staff of about 800 she hires, trains and advises on all levels and many of the problems discussed are on recruitment and its difficulties, salaries and benefits.

6682 Store branch layout has a purpose, Anthony F. Vecchio. *Lib. J.*, **81** (21) December 1 1956, 2772-2776. Plans.

Discusses the layout and standards for branch libraries with an annual circulation of 125,000 to 200,000 and a bookstock of 15,000 to 25,000. It is based on a study of 12 branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. The following elements should be made available : special display area, service area, workroom, office, meeting room, staff room, adult and children's reading rooms.

6683 Shoreham library marks 50th year. *Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont*, **52** (3) December 1956, 44-46.

The 50th anniversary of Platt Memorial Library, Shoreham, was observed in September 1956, although the first library in the town was opened in 1822. The Shoreham Union Library Society consisted of about 18 people, who each contributed \$1 for the purchase of books, which were housed in various homes. In 1862, they had almost 1,000 books, so moved into a room in the Methodist Chapel. The Platt library was erected in 1909 by Dr. Mary Platt, as a memorial to her late husband. The first librarian was appointed in 1906 and served until 1932. She claimed to read every book in the library, and had no need for a catalogue, so Dr. Platt herself catalogued the entire library of over 6,000 books.

6684 A film about libraries. *State Lib. Newsl.*, **4** (4) November 1956, 17-18.

Wisconsin Free Library Commission has produced a film entitled "Man Aware: the story of a library with a difference". The film aims at drawing the attention of the public to the information services available through the library.

6685 1946-56 public library reference services, Sarah Rebecca Reed. *Lib. J.*, **82** (2) January 15 1957, 131-137.

A survey of up-to-date reference departments in 25 selected libraries provided the material for this analysis of major changes in public library reference services. These are : (i) an increase in subject departmentalisation ; (ii) the appointment of a co-ordinator of reference services ; (iii) more importance is being placed on telephone service ; (iv) an increase in the use of audio-visual material ; (v) increased co-operation ; (vi) increased dependence on photo-copies. All of these points are illustrated by examples from the libraries answering the questionnaire.

6686 Volksbücherei und Laienspiel. [The public library and amateur theatricals]. Clotilde Schenck zu Schweinsberg. *Kulturarbeit*, **8** (12) 1956, 238-240.

The spoken word is older than the written. Amateur acting still forms an important pastime, especially in country districts. Although some librarians think it neither possible nor desirable to provide texts for amateur groups, several libraries have in fact done so since the 'twenties. Difficulties of copyright and the selection of texts whose main value is not literary can be overcome. Libraries can also provide opportunities for practical amateur theatricals or play readings. Much depends on local conditions.

6687 Kirjanäyttelyt kirjastoissa. [Book exhibitions in libraries]. Eila Wirla. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (9) November 1956, 210-214.

A brief survey on book exhibitions in American and British libraries and a reference to the procedures in Northern countries are given. The purpose of the exhibition is to make the books known and to stimulate and support the reading interest of the library users as well as to help shy readers in book selection. Various practical aspects on the arrangement and nature of book exhibitions are discussed and examples are given.

6688 Kuvaamataiteet kirjastoissa. [The fine arts in the libraries]. Maj Lundgren. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (9) November 1956, 198-204.

Discusses the various questions connected with the acquisition, classification and lending of art books and the formation and development of picture collections. Libraries should be a natural link in the chain that works for greater understanding of art. The artists and the friends of art must have the same rights to satisfy their needs as readers interested in techniques. Co-operation between special libraries and art museums is recommended. The author is of the opinion that all books concerning the same artist should be classed together. She also argues that the art books should be lent for home-reading. Picture collections should be kept at least in all central libraries. On the other hand, the author is against the lending of works of art, a practice found in some American, Swedish and Danish libraries. Among special activities of "art librarians", the compilation of book lists for art exhibitions, arrangement of study-circles and evenings devoted to fine arts are mentioned.

6689 Pictures, why not? Eloise Kissinger. *Illinois Libs.*, 38 (10) December 1956, 307-310. Illus.

Films and recordings are lent, so why not lend reproductions of paintings? Pictures for individual loan should be properly framed — either professionally, or by the local art school. The paintings are particularly useful on new housing estates both for new home owners, and also to provide a change of decor in the well-established home. When pictures are not in circulation, they can be displayed on the library walls, and will make possible many new and varied displays.

6690 Music in medium-sized public libraries, Alfons Ott. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (5-6) May-June 1956, 128-131. Illus.

An account of how to start the music section in a small library. Advice is given on the arrangement of books on musical theory, the selection of scores and copies, dimensions of bookshelves, classification and arrangement and extension activities.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

6691 The library period in the secondary modern school, C. Godden. *Sch. Lib.*, 8 (3) December 1956, 177-182.

A reply to Mr. Peller's article in the July issue of the *School librarian*, and is concerned with the purpose and function of the library period. Techniques of

study involve : (i) ability to (a) define area of research ; (b) formulate relevant questions ; (c) sift relevant from irrelevant ; (d) make information gained one's own ; and (ii) knowledge of available sources of information. Additional skills include note-making, summarizing, expansion of notes. The six functions of the Ash Green School Library are listed : (i) instruction in use of books ; (ii) reference work ; (iii) book talks ; (iv) individual or group study ; (v) undirected reading ; (vi) exchange of books.

6692 Motherwell Central School Library, Alexander Neil. *Sch. Lib.*, 8 (3) December 1956, 166-171.

The school has 1,050 pupils in A, B, and M (modified) streams. A room was adapted for library purposes. Books were obtained from three sources : (i) donations of 800 books from pupils ; (ii) 1,000 books from Lanark County Libraries ; (iii) books purchased from grant of £60 and from school funds. Library opened in September, 1954, with 100 general reference books, over 1,000 non-fiction and under 1,000 fiction. Library staff consists of teacher-librarian, assistant teacher-librarian and eight pupil assistants. A second room accommodates half a class for reference work. Pupils received eight weeks pre-training in use of library. Each class has one library period and can use the library in intervals. Books are classified by Dewey and catalogue is in sheaf form. Types of books read are noted.

6693 Durban High School Memorial Library, E. Strachan. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (2) October 1956, 58-59.

A description of the library which was opened in 1949. From school grants and pupils' subscriptions, the annual costs of £250 are raised. The stock reflects the tastes and interests of the boys attending the school. A reference service for the teachers is available, and current affairs, as reflected in contemporary periodicals, are featured.

6694 The library in a large technical high school, Mary Louise Mann. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (2) January 1957, 11-13.

Arsenal Technical High School offers pre-vocational training in subjects such as automation, plumbing, home economics, etc., and is also a high school with academic and college preparatory curriculum. The school library serves 5,000 day pupils, 2,000 adult evening pupils and 1,000 summer school pupils. It consists of 18,000 volumes housed in a main library and in 20 departmental collections. Departmental collections are the result of (i) the size of the school and (ii) the need for ready reference by departments. The principles of organization of departmental libraries are listed.

6695 Where elementary school libraries come from in Illinois, Mildred L. Nickel. *Lib. J.*, 81 (22) December 15, 1956, 2973-2974.

In Illinois elementary schools have central libraries or class libraries. The disadvantages of class libraries are : (i) the extent of duplication in classes of the same level ; (ii) the limited value for a superior pupil ; (iii) the lack of suitable books for a slow learner ; (iv) the difficulty of knowing what material is available in other class libraries. Desirable alternatives to a class library are : (i) a wide corridor space ; (ii) class libraries with central records of holdings.

6696 "A rose by any other name . . .", Horace Wollerman. *Illinois Libs.*, 38 (10) December 1956, 312-314.

The Alton Community Unit distributes instructional material to students by the co-ordination of the audio-visual department and the library services. Film deliveries are made twice weekly to the 28 schools (accommodating 9,500 students) in the Alton Community. All buildings have projection equipment, and in more than half of them, every classroom is fully equipped for the use of projected materials of instruction. Text films are an integral part of the reading programme in all elementary schools, and are in daily use.

6697 Where elementary school libraries come from in Baltimore, M. Bernice Wiese. *Lib. J.*, 81 (22) December 15, 1956, 2974-2976.

The library programme was initiated in 1946. Appropriations for books and magazines are now 65 cents per pupil. Book collections have a city-wide per pupil average of 3.1 books. Schools with librarians count from 2.6 to 5.8 books per pupil. From 1947-48 special funds were made available for improving and developing accommodation. By December 1957, 82 elementary schools in Baltimore, out of a total of 150 will have adequate library facilities. At present 45 schools are served by 27 librarians. Assistance is also available from parents and other voluntary helpers.

6698 Where elementary school libraries come from in Long Beach, Lois Fannin. *Lib. J.*, 81 (22) December 15, 1956, 2976-2977.

There is a central library in each of the 52 schools. 981,500 books are circulated to 42,126 children. The service was initiated in 1918 in 10 schools. The first librarian : (i) organized a programme of library instruction for intermediate pupils ; (ii) made an inventory of the textbook collection ; and (iii) assisted teachers in the utilization of classroom collections. The first centralized library opened in 1923, and by 1926 this was the regular policy. After the 1932 earthquake new schools were planned with library and workroom located in positions to serve advantageously primary and intermediate pupils. In the late '30s the public library found it necessary to withdraw collections from schools. Staff reductions had to be made. The greatest developments have been made from 1945-1955.

6699 Vocational students can be interested in reading, Charles G. Spiegler. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (2) January 1957, 6-8.

In the Food Trades Vocational High School, New York City, pupils were reading *one* book a term. This type of reader responds to books of sport, space, ships, etc., and requires : (i) straightforward language ; (ii) exciting stories ; (iii) bold heroes ; (iv) the stirring of imagination. Pupils were exposed to new books by means of a book fair of 2,000 books and by a three day visit from Esther Walls, story-teller. Dull book reports were replaced by 'Book reviewers' and 'Kid critics'. Circulation in one year doubled. Pupils now read on the average a good book a month.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

6700 Children's libraries co-operate with British schools, Wendy Hall. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (6) February 1957, 459-461. Illus.

In the last decade the junior library has come into its own in Britain and librarians are agreed that co-operation between schools and libraries is essential. Willesden opened homework rooms in three branch libraries where pupils may work until 8 p.m. Dictionaries, atlases and an encyclopedia are provided. Supervision has not been necessary. St. Pancras gave informal talks to backward readers, sent from local schools. These talks were linked with excursions such as one to the Science Museum. The School Journey programme is now widespread in Britain and story hours and play-reading groups help to foster a love of reading for its own sake.

6701 Ungdom og bøger. [Youth and books]. Brita Olsson. Copenhagen, Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor, 1956. 57p. (Biblioteker og laesning, 1; ed. E. Allerslev Jensen). References.

Based on eight enquiries made in Scandinavian countries a description is given of reading interests of young people aged 14-15 and the presumed psychological and social background of their choice of reading material. The second part of the book examines the service of the public library in relation to the young readers. It is necessary to be aware of their special interests when books are selected, but few real good books for this age-group appear. So far no Danish library has got a special teen-age department; only the largest libraries can afford such a department. The solution for most libraries must be the "youth-alcove" operated in the adult library. A special training for young people's librarians is needed. Finally the need of co-operation with schools and youth organizations is stressed and examples of such co-operation are given.

6702 Brief moment, Doris Ryder Watts. *Calif. Lib.*, 18 (1) January 1957, 19-21, 64.

Describes putting into practice the basic philosophy of library work with young people: treat young people like adults; interest them in the library by finding ways in which they can join in programme planning; let them help in recommending books for their own age group; help them feel important in the library.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

6703 The provision of books to adult classes: an enquiry by the National Central Library. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (12) December 1956, 471-474.

The Trustees of the National Central Library express the view that most of the book-provision needs for adult education classes can be met, once there is practical recognition by local authorities of their responsibility to furnish adequate supplies of books for such classes through their public libraries. Recommendations are made to assist the better provision of books through co-operation with public libraries.

6704 "Bokkonsulent" i Kopparbergs län. [A consulting librarian in the province of Dalecarlia], Tora Olsoni. *Biblioteksbladet*, **41** (10) 1956, 713-714.

During the winter of 1956-1957, Mrs. Greta Renborg has been employed by the Library Federation of Dalecarlia as a consulting librarian, or book consultant. Her work has been to stimulate an interest in reading in all parts of the province by getting in touch with agricultural societies, women's clubs, 4-H clubs, sports clubs, motoring clubs, etc. Lectures, courses in literature and book exhibits are listed as means of introducing reading as leisure time enjoyment.

6705 Boken kommer. [Shut-in service at the Public Library of Malmö]. Bengt Holmström. *Biblioteksbladet*, **42** (2) 1957, 99-102.

Swedish population statistics indicate that the number of persons above the age of 67 is increasing rapidly. Many of these older people are unable to move without aid (sticks, crutches, wheel-chairs). This also applies to many of the invalids between 16 and 67 years, of which there are about 140,000 in Sweden. In 1955 the Malmö Public Library started shut-in service as an experiment, and in 1956 about 50 old people and invalids had books sent to their homes monthly, the distribution being undertaken by members of the YMCA. The importance of personal visits and interviews by a librarian is emphasized.

6706 The use of community resources and library materials : report of a workshop, Muriel C. Javelin. *Pub. Libs.*, **10** (3) September 1956, 53-54.

Over 500 librarians attended the meetings of the Adult Education workshop held at the ALA Conference at Miami Beach. The goals of the workshop were : (i) to explore the ways in which the library can more fully realise its role in relation to the overall education activities and resources of the community ; (ii) to increase sensitivity to the adult education needs of the community and to improve skills in assessing their needs ; (iii) to increase skills in the process of planning co-operatively with others adult education resources of the community ; (iv) to explore the use of a wide variety of materials and resources in library adult education programming.

6707 If we start with books and reading where can we go ? Rural reading conference in Kansas, Zelia J. French. *Pub. Libs.*, **10** (3) September 1956, 65-66, 71.

Sponsored co-operatively by four Kansas library and educational organisations, the conference included films showing ideal library service and at each programme a featured speaker talked on books, reading and modern library trends. Those invited represented study clubs, trade unions, library trustees and parent-teacher associations. The talks were followed by discussion in which the listeners stated their own personal needs from libraries. Readers expect librarians to know about books, what books are best and about reading as a procedure for learning, enjoyment, improvement and fact finding. The techniques of librarianship are only important to them if they produce results measured in terms of ideas, materials and books made accessible. Increased taxation for better library service will only be agreed to by citizens who feel that the service they are likely to get is important to them and worth financing.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : plans, furniture, lighting

6708 Planning the modern public library, Francis Keally. *Illinois Libs.*, 38 (9) November 1956, 253-257.

Ten steps are involved : (i) choice of site ; (ii) production of a programme — a document developed by the librarian, outlining the philosophy and principles on which the plans are to be developed ; (iii) employment of an architect ; (iv) architectural planning ; (v) submission of preliminary plans ; (vi) use of modern construction methods ; (vii) preparation of working drawings ; (viii) bidding period for contracts ; (ix) construction period ; (x) a study of the layout of movable furniture. The prime justification for the library is to bring books and people together efficiently and economically, and the building itself should be the most exciting structure in the community. More than any other institution, the library is an index to the cultural standards and tastes of the city or town that it serves. (Also in *The Bookmark*, (N.Y. State Lib.,) 15 (10) July 1956).

6709 Hørsholm Bibliotek : nye signaler for biblioteksbyggeriet. [Hørsholm Library : an innovation in Danish library building]. Sven Plogvaard. *Bogens Verden*, 39 (2) March 1957, 81-85. 4 photos.

Hørsholm Library serves 10,000 people in a residential suburb of Copenhagen. It is a one-storey building containing lending library, reading room, children's library, librarian's office and cataloguing department. In the basement is a lecture hall, two rooms for study-circles, bookstack, and staff room. The present stock is 22,000 volumes but there is space for 35,000. The plan departs from pre-war practice in that there are no rigid divisions between public departments ; all are in one room which is divided by movable furniture. Shelving is metal : free-standing shelves are of Swedish NK type ; wall shelves are of Danish Reska type which hang on the walls. Approximate total cost was £37,500.

6710 The working of a plan — Limerick County Library, Desmond J. Clarke. *Leabharlann*, 14 (4) December 1956, 142-146. Illus.

(See LSA 2766). In 1947 the County Librarian submitted a 22-page report on library provision. The county was to be divided into 24 districts and each to have a branch library. The first 5-year programme envisaged the building of branches in 15 places. The first was opened in 1950 at Abbeyfeale (1,100 pop.) and since then others have been opened in seven other places and three Carnegie libraries have been re-designed. These buildings are all single-room libraries ranging in area from 19 x 16 feet to 50 x 40 feet, and with bookstocks between 2,000 and 7,000 volumes to serve populations between 200 and 6,000. The bookstocks are arranged in alternative bookpresses of fiction and non-fiction and this has led to the avoidance of congestion at the fiction shelves and to an increase of 9% in non-fiction issues. Sketches show the exteriors of Adare and Dromcollogher (a circular building) and isometric views of the interiors.

6711 Nye biblioteklokaler. [New library buildings]. *Bok og Bib.*, 23 (6) November 1956, 277-286. Photos. Plan.

Brief descriptions of the new libraries opened at Ålesund (acting as the "central" library for Møre and Romsdal) and Eleverum. The former occupies one floor,

triangular in shape with entrance at the apex and the four public rooms surrounding a central book stack. Eleverum Library has a gallery along one wall and in it is placed the reading room. A separate article gives a history of library service in Eleverum from 1832.

6712 To eliminate faults in the design and construction of library buildings, I. Petrov. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (9) September 1956, 5-9. Photographs, diagrams.

Usually, in the new Russian provincial headquarters, the building is on the following scheme: on the ground floor are routine readers' services, the issue department, the cataloguing and accessioning departments and workrooms, the entrance hall, the staff cloakroom and eating room and perhaps a bindery; on the first floor is the main entrance hall, leading to a cloakroom, the subscription issue, the periodicals room and lecture hall; on the second floor is an ante-room with the reading rooms' issue desk, the room for scientific workers, the catalogue and information department and the methods office; the book-stack starts on the ground floor and usually consists of six or eight tiers, each $2\frac{1}{4}$ metres high, joined by staircases and book-lifts and connected to the reading room, so that it is in the centre of the building and may be extended upwards and backwards. But defects in planning may occur; examples are given from libraries in Stavropol and Rostov, and these go to show the necessity of creating types of library plans according to the climatic conditions and materials available. The Ministry of culture produced a plan in April 1956 for provincial libraries of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. volumes to be built in 1957; the Ministry of higher education one for 300,000, the Building and architecture committee, for 25,000, 50,000 and 100,000; they are simple and economical. In 1955 libraries were constructed at Stavropol, Kalinin and at Nikolaevsk-on-Amur and Nokhodka in the Maritime province. In 1956 libraries were built at Bryansk, Orel, Sverdlovsk, Ryazan, Voronesh, Chelyabinsk, Krasnodar, Izhevsk, Syktyvkar on the Vychegda, Nalchik in Kabardia, Vyborg, Kolodno in Smolensk province, and Togur in Toms province.

6713 The modern public library, R. B. O'Conner. *Lib. J.*, **81** (21) December 1 1957, 2751-2756. Illus.

Despite the fact that it is fashionable to decry libraries built by Carnegie in the early 1900's large numbers of these buildings contain features that have been universally adopted. Open access, junior rooms, reference collections, and auditoria are examples of this. In the modern building space for the presentation of audio-visual materials is essential. The author discusses the new aesthetic values of art in the 20th century with particular reference to the Montclair Public Library building. He shows how a new, if still tentative, harmony of architecture is replacing the classicism of the Carnegie building.

6714 Akron's artistry, R. Russell Munn. *Lib. J.* **81** (21) December 1 1956, 2777-2779. Illus. Plans.

An account of the building of a branch library of 92 by 44 feet costing \$95,000. It is significant as (i) a solution to the frequent problem of having to build on a plot with its narrow side to the main street, and (ii) as an example of artists and architects working together to produce an inexpensive and inviting building.

6715 Branches bloom in California. *Lib. J.*, **81** (21) December 1 1956, 2798-2803. Illus. Plans.

A symposium of articles describing a number of new branch libraries in California.

6716 Denver goes modern, John T. Eastlick. *Lib. J.*, **81** (21) December 1 1956, 2769-2771. Illus. Plans.

The new public library building in Denver cost some \$3,300,000, about a third of this being for land. 203 by 102 feet, the building is of seven stories in modular construction based on units of 20 feet square. There are subject departments for Art and Music, Science and Engineering, Sociology and Business, Literature and History, Home and Recreation, Young people's department, Children's library. Housed on the first floor are the Browsing area, The Reader's Adviser's office, the General Catalogue, the Extension services, Film centre, and the Adult Education Council. In the basement is an air-conditioned auditorium.

6717 "An invitation and an opportunity"—a description of the new University of Idaho library building, Lee Zimmerman. *Bookmark*, **9** (2) December 1956, 34-44. Illus. 4 plans.

The original plans for the library aimed to produce a building designed for efficient service with simple beauty and functional unity; to be a workshop and not a storehouse, and to eliminate barriers by using a flexible arrangement of free-standing bookpresses and simple glass partitions. A \$2m. bond issue was passed in 1955 and building began in May 1956. The building occupies four floors constructed on 22½-foot modules to give a length of 205 feet and width of 138 feet, enclosing 936,039 cu. ft. There will be seats for a minimum of 1,090 readers. Book capacity is over half a million together with up to 1m. more in the basement. The materials will be re-organised into subject divisions grouping together all books, indexes, abstracts and periodicals relating to each subject division, viz., humanities; social sciences; science and technology. Details are given of the special features: lighting, ventilation, sound absorption, study carrels, three soundproof typing rooms with seats for 27 students. All charging will be centralized at the service counter controlled by a barrier on the first floor. (Also in *Lib. J.*, **81** (21) December 1 1956, 2757-2761).

6718 Iliff Theological School Library, Martin Rist. *Lib. J.*, **81** (21) December 1 1956, 2786-2789. Illus. Plans.

This is a three-storey building of 104 by 74 feet, the total cost being about \$220,000. Only two floors are at the moment occupied, the third being kept for future expansion. Study carrels, an audio-visual room, a seminar room, and a veranda are all provided.

6719 New library buildings completed: Downers Grove; East Peoria; Effingham; Princeville. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (9) November 1956, 258-266. Photos.

Downers Grove Library (Mrs. Frieda Humphris). Here the library was enlarged from 3,600 to 10,000 square feet, by building a single storey addition on the two street sides of the existing building, with the wings extending beyond the old building. The cost was \$165,000. **New East Peoria Public Library.**

After 20 years' striving a separate library has been built. It contains 12,000 books, and magazines and newspapers are also available. It is designed for a 10-year expansion on the main floor. **The Helen Matthes Library, Effingham** (Mrs. Serena Bachman). This is a new endowed library which cost about \$90,000. It is a single storey building of 114 x 34 feet with a full basement. Departments include sections for browsing, reference, young people, exhibits and a reading room. **The Lillie M. Evans Memorial Library, Princeville** (Mrs. Frank Graves). The money for this library was bequeathed by Mrs. Evans specifically for building a library and equipping it with furniture, books, records and periodicals. The building is 60 x 66 feet and has a corner location next to the main business street. It can accommodate between 10-12,000 volumes.

6720 New college library meets basic requirements of sound planning, Virginia Hall. *Pioneer*, 19 (5) September — October 1956, 8-10. Photos.

The Marshall Brooks Library is designed to meet the needs of students of the Principia College, Elsah, Illinois, a school for the sons and daughters of Christian Scientists. The specific planning requirements were that the building should be functional, flexible, capable of expansion and that the cost of construction and furnishings should not exceed approximately \$740,000. It is a two-storey building including four tiers of stacks, the present book capacity being 150,000 volumes capable of expansion by 40% by altering, or adding to, the storage arrangements. The aisles of the centre stack area open into adjoining reading rooms, the mezzanine stack provides oversight of the reading rooms. Provision for future shelving has been made in the basement. Also in the basement are six individual faculty study carrels and storage and work areas for Art Department equipment, cupboards for sheet music and a vault for rare and valuable books. There are also a large number of study carrels for students on the Mezzanine and Reserve Book Reading Rooms. Wherever possible glass has been used in place of solid walls to give maximum light and supervision. The Visual Aids Room is equipped with microfilm storage cabinets, microfilm readers and micro-card machines. There are two tables specially designed for gramophone record listening in the Music Room.

6721 Baron de Hirsch Meyer buildings, University of Miami, Harriet L. French. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (1) February 1957, 18-19.

A description of the new law school buildings, which include classrooms, offices, and a student lounge, as well as the library. They are claimed to provide the most modern facilities of any American law school.

6722 Reading use increased from first day in new library at Michigan State, Jackson E. Towne. *Pioneer*, 19 (5) September — October 1956, 1-7. Port. Plans. Photos.

The new Michigan State University Library is of modular construction, having five floors, including the basement. The building is planned for extension on the south and west sides but meantime has a total seating capacity of 2,500. There are all-glass stair-wells facing north, south and west. The modules of 22 ft. 6 in. x 22 ft. 6 in. are formed by steel columns giving a ceiling height of 10 ft. throughout except in the lecture room. The first floor contains a small general reference room, the public catalogue, the main circulation desk, a small reading room for the blind, and the Social Science and Literature divisional

reading rooms, technical services, the librarian's office and related offices. The other five divisional rooms, each with an average collection of 25,000 volumes are : 2nd floor, Business and Public Service, Education and Fine arts ; 3rd floor, Physical Science and Engineering, Biological and Applied Science. Each divisional reading room has its own staff with a specialised librarian in charge, subject reference is given in each room but books for assigned reading are issued from closed shelves in corridors on 2nd and 3rd floors. Three floors of steel stacks contain less-used books in the fields covered by the adjoining open-shelf divisional rooms. The stacks contain 100 graduate desks equipped with three lockers, there are also 50 faculty desks each with two lockable sets of drawers. At present the 4th floor has a lecture room and staff room but will be completed by four seminar rooms. On the ground floor are located the United States and United Nations document collection of biographs and of English and American fiction, a special collection for the M.S.U. Highway Traffic Safety Center, a dark room for micro-text readers, a binding preparation room and a reading room for bound periodicals. Gypsum block is used for interior partitions thus making it possible to increase the size of reading rooms if necessary. \$4,000,000 was the sum appropriated for the new library.

6723 Suburban New York community boasts fine high school library,
Jean E. Crabtree. *Pioneer*, 19 (6) November — December 1956. 1-4. Photos.

Garden City High School Library, New York, is composed of a large rectangular reading room, work area, librarian's office, AV materials storage room and a multi-purpose room. This room is used for magazine storage, a library teaching room and, by the use of a folding wall, as two small conference rooms. The reading room is bounded on one side by a wall of windows fitted with two doors giving access to a reading terrace and inner court. Shelves in the storage room and all files are of sand-coloured metal to blend with the natural birch furniture. The lounge chairs grouped round small occasional tables are upholstered in blue-green leather. The walls are cocoa-brown, the fibre-glass draperies are dark beige, the floor is composed of alternate squares of brown and beige rubber tiling and the acoustical ceiling is coloured a neutral shade. Nine alcoves across one end of the room are formed by 6 feet double-faced shelves, two sections deep and one section wide. A waist-high consultation table placed between two card catalogue cabinets relieves congestion at the catalogue. The four study tables near the reference shelves also serve as consultation tables and tend to keep reference volumes near their shelf location.

6724 Future teachers benefit from fine new \$1,300,000 building,
C. Elta van Norman. *Pioneer*, 19 (6) November — December 1956, 5-9. Plans. Photos.

The new Milne Library of State University Teachers College at Geneseo, New York, houses two units : the Wadsworth Auditorium and the Milne Library. The Milne Library connects with the Auditorium and also, by an arcade, with the Administration Building. The Library occupies three floors, the ground floor of which contains the receiving room, storage space and a co-operative book store with storage room. The first floor, which can be entered through the main lobby, or from an arcade, contains a library study room with 40 individual desks and a connecting glass-partitioned, sound-proof, typing room. There is also a lounge to seat 30 students and two faculty lounges one of which is equipped with a kitchenette. The second floor is devoted to the library which is reached by the main staircase opening into the circulation area.

All reading areas can be supervised from this desk and the recessed catalogue is placed here to facilitate access by students and staff. The reading room opens off this central circulation area as does also the periodical room with reading tables, bound magazine shelves, standard racks for current periodicals and stacks for back issues of current volumes. The browsing room, which connects with the circulation and periodical room, is furnished with wood shelving, a listening table, occasional tables and upholstered chairs and sofas. There are also 20 carrels with adjustable desks for individual study. The fluorescent lighting is augmented in the formal rooms with floor and table lamps.

6725 Raumplanung oder 'Ziehen' im Magazin. Zur Zuwachsstatistik.

[The planning of space or 'moving' in the bookstack. Statistics of expansion]. Eugen Neuscheler. *Z. f. Bib.*, 70 (5-6) May-June 1956, 171-174.

Discusses the problem of re-allocating book-stock over a larger area. Where books are arranged in groups, e.g. periodicals, expansion will be at one end only, with minor exceptions. The shelf space occupied by the books is measured by subject, and the new area divided up accordingly, having special regard to the varying rates of growth of the classes. In the case of classified or alphabetical arrangement, expansion will be within each class, and planning will proceed from a check of the number of books contained in them.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals (serials), etc.

6726 Audio-visual material in the Cape Provincial Library Service,

Helen L. Oppenheim. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (2) October 1956, 35-38.

There is growing up a generation, which, to the library at least, is lost in the world of films, radio and television. They have no inclination towards the printed word. Perhaps these audio-visual means of communication are but a restoration of the balance at present weighted in favour of the printed word. In countries with traditions in culture, there is a built-in protection, but South Africa, lacking some of these traditions, will feel the full force of the assault. The library can use the same weapons to meet the challenge. It can assist in strengthening the cultural traditions. The use of film must be backed up with the use of books. So too, with recorded music and art reproductions. Success can be achieved by the skilled guidance of trained specialists operating under some form of centralised control.

6727 Het gesproken boek in Nederland. [The talking-book for the blind in the Netherlands]. G. A. van Riemsdijk. *Bibliotheekleven*, 42 (2) February 1957, 33-36.

The experiments and the first steps in the organization of the production of talking-books for the blind are described. These may be recorded on tape-recorders or on gramophone records. A three-library programme involving the total yearly production of 150 titles of eight reading hours was started on January 1st, 1957. Funds are obtained from government and private sources. The American Foundation for Overseas Blind has offered to do the necessary copying from master copies at rates below cost. The main difficulty is that the blind cannot rely solely on these books but have to learn to keep up with their Braille. The cost of producing some books, e.g. scientific literature, is prohibitive and falls outside the funds available.

6728 Fundamental questions of the book supply of libraries, T. Aizenberg. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (11) November 1956, 14-19.

The author is deputy collector for Leningrad for mass libraries. Two books on the subject, Denisev's *Organisation of library stock* and Barabanov's *Organisation of the stock of technical libraries*, were published in 1939; Aizenberg's *Library collector* 1949 had a new edition in 1956, and there is a pamphlet by Grigorev, *System of obtaining books for public libraries* 1956. In the USSR in 1955 there were 392,000 libraries with 1,351m. copies, of which 147,000 were mass libraries with 590m. copies ($1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 times respectively more than in 1940); but still the readers do not find the books they want, nor the books their readers, even with inter-library exchange and loan. Libraries do buy an important quantity of books from shops, but that demands an excessive expenditure of time and labour. At present the collector may not be able to fulfil all orders coming to him; for, though it is indeed laid down in Order 424 of the Ministry of culture, 29 June 1956, that 40% of the copies from the book trade must be available for library collectors, yet nevertheless the book trade is apt to take it as a fixed figure. New literature and up-to-date information ought to be provided direct from Moscow. From the end of 1954 plans have been published for each subject, but the libraries have undervalued them and should be obliged to put in concrete practical orders and not leave their stock to chance. Methods offices should instruct regional and village workers to fulfil the plan without forgetting their duty to influence the interests of their readers; for, in the mass libraries' inquiries for reprints, there has been encountered a desire for light reading. Libraries spend uncritically at the beginning of the year, and then, when their budgets are nearing exhaustion, spend only on the most essential books; and some buy only newly-published books, a policy which makes collection difficult (by Order 424 many-volumed literary works are only published in subscription editions), and for technical books there should be specialist collectors. Collection has become more regular since, in the RSFSR and other republics, 60% of the book-budget has to be spent on books for regional and village libraries; but still the money could be more discriminatingly spent and several proposals are described.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

6729 Catalogue code revision in France, Paule Salvan. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (7) July 1956, 155-157.

The Committee on Cataloguing Rules, consisting of librarians from the more important Paris libraries meeting under the chairmanship of an Inspector-General, is responsible for drawing up rules for use in various types of library. It has considered (i) the principles to be adopted in making the basic entry and (ii) the establishment of a basic card suitable for various catalogues. Particular attention has been paid to the drafting of rules for works of corporate authorship and for author and anonymous-author entries.

6730 La Collectivité-auteur. [Corporate bodies as authors]. Willy Vontobel. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 32 (4) July-August 1956, 104-118.

Describes the new rules for entry of corporate bodies which have been adopted by the French libraries and now by the Swiss National Library. They abandon

the former Continental rule for entry under title (like periodicals) and adopt the ALA rules for general entry under countries, states, cities, towns ; with some exceptions.

6731 Reform der Instruktionen. [Reforming the Instructions]. Robert Samulski. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 3 (4) 1956, 295-297. Bibliog.

Progress report and survey of the literature by the Cataloguing Committee of the Association of German University and Research Librarians on the need for replacing the old Prussian Instructions, based on grammatic order, by a set of rules for a dictionary catalogue based on mechanical order. The whole of the new rules, apart from one or two sections, have been made available for discussion, and a favourable reception is reported.

6732 Approach to a bilingual library catalogue, Clarisse Cardin. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 13 (4) February 1957, 169-179. Illus.

The use of French and English in Canada for official documents goes back to 1791. At present a project for the planning of a bilingual catalogue for use in Federal government libraries is being studied. Special problems which arise are here considered. The physical form could be the card catalogue. The dictionary form should be rejected because of the number of duplicate subject headings required. The divided form seems to be the answer : author-title and subject catalogues. The author-title file would contain *see* and *see also* references in both languages. Corporate bodies would appear under English and French names. The subject catalogue would be a classed catalogue with two indexes, one in each language. Details and advantages and disadvantages are discussed. Classification would be either by UDC or LC. The arrangement of cards within classes would be alphabetically by language with guide cards in both languages. Aids would be necessary. Cataloguing is made more difficult as the ALA rules are not available in French and would have to be translated or an alternative existing French set of rules used. Other codes covering the special problems of the French language are available. The whole task contains many problems but is considered most worthwhile.

6733 Om emnekatalogisering i folkebiblioteker. [On subject-cataloguing in public libraries]. Mogens Weitemeyer. *Bibliotekaren*, 18 (5) 1956. 110-122. References.

Deals with some problems of classified and alphabetic subject cataloguing of which the latter is most used in Denmark. The subject-headings in the dictionary catalogue are to be as correct as possible in relation to the literature and the terminology of the subject and must correspond with the user's active vocabulary. The fear of inversions and alphabetic-classified subdivisions is rather exaggerated. Attempts to uncover the hidden system of references in a list of subject-headings by setting up a scheme of the internal relations with a subject-category is to be compared with a corresponding investigation of the reference-system in a dictionary-catalogue and of the classification of the subject itself. In the classified catalogue a balance is necessary between the entries of the index and those of the groups of the classification : the subdivision of the classification ought to be extended so far (eventually by combination of digits) that the furthest possible congruence is obtained between the entries and the groups of the classification. The classified catalogue seems to be best fitted for bigger libraries where the user's need tends towards a clear survey of the literature ; the dictionary catalogue is more convenient for smaller libraries.

6734 Le catalogue de le Bible. [Cataloguing the Bible]. M. Rodinson and R. Pierrot. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, **1** (11) November 1956, 767-783. Bibliog.

In cataloguing the Bible difficulties arise because Jews, Roman Catholics and Protestants do not define the canon in the same way. The question of language is also a complication. The entry heading should include the general heading Bible, Old or New Testament, book, and language, e.g. Bible. A.T. Psaumes (extraits), anglais. 1936. An order of arrangement of cards is quoted. For each book, arrangement is by language, thus : (i) polyglot ; (ii) trilingual ; (iii) bilingual, and (iv) single languages, which in turn are put in order of original language : French followed by others in alphabetical order. Numerous examples are given.

6735 Katalogisering av musikalier i folkbiblioteken. [Cataloguing music in public libraries], Anders Lundevall. *Biblioteksbladet*, **41** (10) 1956, 715-719.

The normalizing of titles of works of music is a very important and sometimes difficult part of the work of cataloguing music and gramophone records. But there are numerous other problems, which the author, who for two years has served as cataloguer in the music library of the Swedish Radio Service, discusses in fairly great detail giving several examples as solutions of the more intricate problems. Reference is made to an article on cataloguing of gramophone records by Dr. C. -G. Stellan Mörner in *Biblioteksbladet*, **39** (6) 1954, 285-293.

6736 Cataloguing : some new approaches, Henry A. Sharp. *Lib. World*, **58** (674-5) August-September 1956, 23-25 ; **58** (677) November 1956, 71-75.

New Series, Nos. 1-2 : The Summer cataloguing examinations. A detailed consideration of the questions set at the L.A. First Professional, Registration and Final Examinations in Summer 1956, with comments and criticisms.

6737 Card catalog reproduction. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, **12** (4) October 1956, 209-220.

The Division of Cataloging and Classification of the A.L.A. held a workshop on card reproduction at the Miami Beach Conference in 1956. There were demonstrations of Addressograph, Multilith, Mimeograph, and Xerox and Multilith operation. Statements from two or more libraries using these methods of reproduction were also circulated, and are reprinted here. The statements are generally arranged under the following heads : Use, Operation, Volume of work, Costs, and Problems.

6738 A practical side of card reproduction, Frances A. Posner. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (9) November 1956, 283-287.

The article discusses possible methods for reproducing and distributing a file of 15,000 catalogue cards to each of 10 branch libraries on a total project appropriation of \$6,000. In all the methods, a set of master cards must be prepared. (i) Hexography. Not in general use because of the high cost of the stencil plates, and the instability of the ink. (ii) Mimeographing. Although used in increasing frequency recently, the ink is still not guaranteed to have lasting powers. (iii) Offset reproduction. Very useful when permanent reproductions are required

in a frequent and regular flow. (iv) Photocopy. A quick process, but its main use is for reproducing book pages. (v) Punched carding. Now generally accepted for circulation and literature searching. Catalogue files may also be arranged by this device.

6739 Cutting cataloging costs in the small library, Edward C. Werner. *Lib. J.*, 82 (1) January 1 1957, 32-33.

Cataloguing costs were successfully cut in New Mexico Western College mainly by introducing two new procedures. (i) The *Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards* and current supplements were purchased and used to obtain cataloguing, classification and bibliographical information. Two thirds of the acquisitions are found to be listed. (ii) A spirit duplicator is used. The main entry is typed on a master and additional headings are typed below this. Corrections are easily made on this master. The headings are then separated from the main entry. The main entry is first of all run off on the machine and added entries are obtained by fitting the additional headings to the top of the master for the main entry. Masters for main entries are kept and finally used to produce lists of acquisitions.

6740 Policy of revision of the Universal Decimal Classification (3), F. Donker Duyvis. *Rev. of Doc.*, 23 (4) December 1956, 140-142.

Attempts to make the superstructure of the classification more logical have resulted in a tendency for the total structure to grow more and more unbalanced. A plea for a return to the original concept of Dewey and stressing the difficulty of informing all users of modifications. The elaboration of the classification is in the hands of specialists who are not regular users and are not regularly charged with classing a number of documents. Makes recommendations to meet criticisms of delay and coverage. The user should have as soon as possible at his disposal a place in the classification for new topics even if only in a provisional way. Advocates the postponement of the inclusion of improvements, based on longer experience, and the re-issuing in improved form of parts or of the whole of the classification.

6741 Utviklingen og revideringen av den Universale Desimalklassifikasjon : et historisk tilbakeblikk. [Development and revision of the UDC : a historical review]. Herold Hernes. *UDK Bull.*, 2 (3-4) 1956, 61-71. References.

A classification system must be developed and revised in accordance with the process of evolution. UDC is, today, the only system which has at its disposal an international organisation whose chief task is to keep the scheme up to date. A survey is given of the work of revision and the efforts to construct rules for the formal as well as the real revision. Co-operation exists between UDC specialists and specialists in various branches of knowledge, and, in spite of contradictory interests, the specialist-committees have great importance. Future prospects are outlined.

6742 What is needed by way of special classifications, David Judson Haykin. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (1) January 1957, 51-52.

Among suggested criteria is the recommendation that special classifications should be suitable for use in machine retrieval. Further consideration of the UDC or expansions thereof is recommended.

6743 Die Atomenergie in der Dezimalklassifikation. [Atomic energy in the UDC]. Ernst Kocherhans. *Rev. of Doc.*, **23** (3) September 1956, 83-86.

Suggestions are given for the breakdown of sections 621.7 to 621.9, to provide a place in the classification for technical applications of atomic energy.

6744 Theological classification: some aspects to consider before choosing a scheme, Elton E. Shell. *News. Amer. Theol. Lib. Assn.*, **4** (1) November 1956, supplement (7p.).

Of the eight or ten printed schemes the most popular in the United States for the classification of theology are Dewey (105 libraries), Union (32), and Library of Congress (23). Apart from the desirable features of simplicity, adequate index, short call numbers, and availability of the numbers on LC printed cards, the following are also desirable: (i) the arrangement of subject materials should be kept together without regard to theological viewpoint and should not be broken down and widely scattered according to their particular phases; (ii) artificial categories, i.e. related subjects from other parts of the general classification scheme, should be kept to the minimum; (iii) adequate and standardized table for form divisions should be provided; (iv) avoidance of the element of language, except for Bible texts; (v) adequate provision for elements of time and place. None of the existing schemes provides all these features and the author recommends the study of at least three schemes before making a choice.

6745 Some applications of a theory of classification, Ronald A. Hagler. *Catholic Lib. World*, **28** (2) November 1956, 71-73.

Both Dewey and LC are ill-suited to the needs of Catholic library users. Dewey is both insufficiently divided and wrongly arranged; LC, though usefully arranged, falls between a subject approach and a denominational approach. No system can classify religious materials without some planned bias. The Lynn classification, which first appeared in 1937, excludes all non-Catholic materials. Its approach is by viewpoint rather than by subject and it subdivides thoroughly within its chosen fields of Catholic theology, canon law and church history. Some general scheme has to be introduced for any non-Catholic books the library may have. Because of its great detail Lynn is considered more suitable for the larger library.

6746 Partial reclassification, Maurice F. Tauber. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, **12** (4) October 1956, 221-225. Bibliog.

An answer to John H. Moriarity's article in the same journal for January 1956 on *Plea for a management study of partial reclassification problems*. Tauber defines partial reclassification as the rearrangement of a certain section or sections of the book stock or of a special collection, and proceeds to a review of the existing literature on the subject, and doubts whether further research on the operations involved would help in extending our knowledge of the principles involved.

6747 Experiment in partial reclassification, Helen Fisher. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, **12** (4) October 1956, 225-228.

The author, cataloguer of Washburn University of Topeka, describes her routines in renumbering books in the literature classes to distinguish titles, editions and separate works by each author, as well as biographical and critical material about the author, while carrying through the normal acquisition programme.

6748 Über die Signatur von Bibliotheksgut. [On the notation of library stock]. Otto Christoph Hilgenberg. *Z. f. Bib.*, **70** (5-6) May-June 1956, 174-203.

The UDC notation is condemned as too long, and arrangement of books by 'group' rather than subject is advised, as books thereby retain an absolute rather than a relative location. The notation should indicate form, format, subject, year of acquisition and running number. Arrangement in part or in whole by form (e.g. periodicals) is advocated as an economical use of space: the libraries of the Technical University and the German State Library at Berlin are cited. The number of symbols used should be constant (e.g. format (1), subject (1), year (2), form (1), running number (3), as in 8R 55). The classification scheme

L136.

recommended for a general library is based on that of the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek at Leipzig, and is described along with that of Vorstius (1954). Keys are given for forms and microfilms, and one which converts UDC into letters to facilitate its use in a technical library. Catalogue examples are given. The author prefers to group new acquisitions together for the readers' convenience, so long as there is a classified catalogue to supplement this.

6749 Bibliography of papers on classification and allied subjects, Classification Research Group, London. *J. of Doc.*, **12** (4) December 1956, 227-230.

At the FID-IFLA Brussels Conference in 1955, it was recommended that separate bibliographies be prepared by classification theory workers of different countries, to enable them to study each other's work, and this bibliography was compiled in response to the recommendation. The Group has been meeting since 1952, and has published two accounts of its work in the *Library Association Record*. 64 items by 14 individual members are listed.

6750 Correlative indexes II: correlative trope indexes, Charles L. Bernier. *Amer. Doc.*, **8** (1) January 1957, 47-50.

The previous paper (See LSA 6484) described a technique for the conversion of manipulative correlative indexes of various forms into non-manipulative correlative indexes in book or card form. Discussion of vocabulary and search problems was left to this second paper, which reports studies of several approaches to the solutions.

6751 Evaluation of co-ordinate indexing at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, Masse Bloomfield. *Amer. Doc.*, **8** (1) January 1957, 22-25.

Co-ordinate indexing with Uniterms was adopted in 1953, following a series of lectures on the subject by Mortimer Taube. The system is described, with the author's personal comments.

6752 Abstracting and indexing services in electronics and related fields, John T. Milek. *Amer. Doc.*, **8** (1) January 1957, 5-21.

A detailed survey, followed by an annotated bibliography of approximately 160 U.S. and foreign abstracting and indexing services in these fields.

6753 New indexing-abstracting system for formal reports, Development and Proof services, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Allen Kent and J. W. Perry. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (1) January 1957, 34-46.

Steady growth in the number of reports filed by the Development and Proof Services led to the formulation of a new system, of which details are given, to aid the effective use of information in ordnance reports.

DOCUMENTATION : General

6754 On the fundamental theories of bibliographic organization, Thomas Minder. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (1) January 1957, 1-4.

The author sets out to demonstrate the possibility of developing a theory of bibliographic organization more basic than any now published, and to show how a more fundamental theory might lead to conclusions hitherto not realized.

6755 International Conference on Scientific Information, . . . Washington . . . 1958. *Informations F.I.D.*, 6 (12) December 1956, 57-58 ; 7 (2) February 1957, 5-15.

The National Science Foundation, the American Documentation Institute, and the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council are sponsoring an International Conference to provide for a thorough discussion of present developments and research pertaining to the organization and dissemination of scientific information, with special emphasis on storage and retrospective search. A reprint of a document gives definitions of the seven subject areas and detailed statements of the topics for discussion within each. The areas are : (i) Requirements of scientists for scientific literature and reference service ; knowledge now available and methods of ascertaining their requirements ; (ii) function and effectiveness of abstracting and indexing services for storage and retrieval of scientific information ; (iii) effectiveness of scientific monographs, compendia, and specialized information centres in meeting the needs of scientists ; present trends and new and proposed techniques and types of services ; (iv) organization of information for storage and search : (a) comparative characteristics of existing systems ; (b) intellectual problems and equipment considerations in the design of new systems ; (c) possibility of a general theory of storage and search ; (v) responsibilities of governmental bodies, professional societies, universities, and research and industrial organizations to provide improved information services and to promote research in documentation.

6756 Die Internationale Förderung der Dokumentation mit Bezug auf die Internationale Förderung des Patentwesens. [The International development of documentation in connection with the development of patents]. F. Donker Duyvis. *Rev. of Doc.*, 23 (3) September 1956, 80-82.

A description of how the wider use of patents can play its part in increasing international productivity and thereby raising the standard of living. An International Patent Classification should be adopted ; UDC might be used for this purpose. There should be freer access to all classes of patent literature by experts and others ; political considerations such as nationalization or rearmament should not be allowed to hinder the publication of patents which should, if possible, be written in one of the Western European languages.

6757 Die Dokumentation in Deutschland im Jahre 1956 : Übersicht und Fortschritte. [Documentation in Germany in 1956 : survey and progress made]. Hans-Karl Soeken. *Nach. f. Dok.*, 7 (4) December 1956, 219-225. References.

Reviews the work of organisations dealing with theoretical and practical problems of documentation. These include the German Association for Documentation, the German Union of Technical and Scientific Associations, the Working Community of Technical and Scientific Libraries, the special standards committee for libraries, books and periodicals of the German Standards Committee (a member of FID), the Headquarters for Scientific Literature in the German Democratic Republic (a member of the German Association for Documentation) and other minor organisations. There are reports on the year's conferences, references to articles on new developments in documentary reproduction, the question of copyright, mechanisation of documentation, training of juniors, terminology and specialised dictionaries, basic costs of documentation and standards — a list of current standards on periodicals is given.

6758 Wehrwissenschaftliche Dokumentation in den Niederlanden. [Military Science Documentation in the Netherlands]. J. A. Schüller. *Nach. f. Dok.*, 7 (4) December 1956, 196-198.

The Technisch Documentatie Centrum voor de Krijgsmacht was developed in 1954 out of the former Documentation department of the Navy. It aims to both solve technical problems and publish new developments in science and technology for the three services. About 6,000 reports a month are received, abstracted and classified. There is a staff of twenty, and four monthly and four fortnightly literature surveys are published. Photocopies of articles indexed can be supplied.

6759 Amerikaanse research op het gebied van de literatuurdokumentatie. [American research in the field of literature documentation]. G. Scherpenhuysen Rom. *Bibliotheekleven*, 42 (1) January 1957, 1-10.

A survey is given of the development of documentation systems in America in the last years. Systems based on subject headings and mechanical systems are briefly discussed. Finally a method of analysing the efficiency of a library catalogue is given.

6760 A new problem in scientific documentation, K. K. Guha Roy. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (1) January 1957, 53-55.

Suggestions in an article by G. E. McCasland entitled *A concise form for scientific literature citations* are critically examined in the light of the work of Charles Bishop and J. B. Reid in the same field. (See LSA 3718-19).

6761 La documentation statistique. [Statistical documentation]. Adrien Caro. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 1 (10) October 1956, 667-676. Bibliog.

Statistics today cover a very wide field. Many national organizations, such as the French Statistical Institute (I.N.S.E.E.), belong to the international institute at the Hague. Libraries are important centres of documentation. Statistical information may be presented in three forms : in a text, in tables, or as a graph.

In the first, only brief details can be given. Tables are clear, detailed and easy to use once the function of indices and conventional signs are understood. Graphs are simpler, but less detailed and can give false impressions. There are highly developed methods of assembling statistical information, such as punched cards, electronic tabulators; calculators, etc. Instruction in statistics is given in Paris at I.N.S.E.E. or in the University.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

6762 Gedanken zur Neufassung des Urheberrechts. [Thoughts towards a new formulation of copyright law]. Joachim Brämer. *Dokumentation*, 3 (6) December 1956, 123-127. Bibliog.

(See LSA 5903). To preserve a formal unity, the German Democratic Republic has reinstated the Rome version which equally applies in the Federal Republic. Unsatisfactory as it is, the *Börsenverein* seeks to limit photocopying to scientific purposes and to restrict the ordinary user to copying by hand or typewriter. The Austrian laws of 1936 and of 1953 provide the most liberal regulation of the question of copying but in no case should the documentation centres be encumbered with decisions on copyright infringement or copyright dues.

6763 Fachausdrücke der Kopier- und Vervielfältigungstechnik. [Special terms of copying and reproduction methods]. Otto Frank. *DFW* 5 (5-6) February 1957, 87-90.

Definitions of 65 terms.

6764 Toepassingen van de document-reproductie in de bibliotheek. [Application of documentary reproduction in the library]. Kwee Swan Liat. *Bibliotheekleven*, 42 (3) March 1957, 75-84.

Library activities can be divided into those concerning the documents themselves (collection building, administration and loan) and those concerning their contents (making of catalogues, accessions lists, documentation and bibliography). In both cases documentary reproduction techniques may be of great interest. Reproductions of documents or parts thereof may be required, either a single copy or several copies, a normal copy or a micro-copy. Processes and apparatus must be suited to the special needs of librarians and their choice depends on such questions as the required quality of the reproductions, frequency of use, availability of personnel. The documents and their contents must be made accessible to the public and the research-worker. Characteristic parts of these contents (author's name, title and subtitles, summaries of contents, abstracts) must be reproduced in specific forms, either on separate catalogue cards or combined into accessions lists and documentation journals. The reproduction techniques involved here belong to the category of "collection-printing". Variable collections of preformed (short) texts are to be reproduced either separately or in combination, in variable editions. Various processes, stencil, hectograph, diazo reproduction and addressograph-methods are discussed. Attention is drawn to the technique of "line-printing", i.e. the printing of various combinations of textlines from a single master, and to the use of folded sheets which can be easily reproduced instead of cards.

- 6765 The availability of microtexts**, L. L. Ardern. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (1) January 1957, 17-20.

The acquisition of microtexts as a part of stockbuilding is no new thing. It was suggested as early as 1853. A Sub-Committee on Photographic Reproduction, set up by the Library Association, here considers some of the forms of microtext already available — microfilm, microfiche, microcard, Microprint and Microlex — noting the chief producers and costs in the case of specified texts.

- 6766 Mikrobladet — en ny möjlighet vid mikrofotografering.** [Microsheets — a new method of microphotography]. Henri de Mink. *Tid. f. Dok.*, **12** (6) 1956, 69-72. Photos.

Microsheets are compared with other means of microphotography and many examples are given showing that in most cases microsheet is preferable to ordinary film. New cheap "readers" and a special microsheet camera are described and illustrated with four photographs.

- 6767 The use of xerography in libraries**, James G. Hodgson. *Unesco Bull.*, **10** (8-9) August-September 1956, 196-200. Bibliog., illus.

Xerography reproduces printed or typewritten matter directly on ordinary paper in positive copy without the inconvenience of coated surfaces or emulsions. The process is described. Its main uses in libraries are for the production of bulletins, circulars, forms, announcements, reports, etc., and for the reproduction of single copies of printed or manuscript material. It can be used for the replacement of missing pages and for inter-library loans.

DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

- 6768 Some probability problems concerning the marking of codes into the superimposition field**, G. Orosz and L. Takacs. *J. of Doc.*, **12** (4) December 1956, 231-234.

A mathematical treatment which assumes acquaintance with coding and with basic combinatorial and probability theory.

- 6769 Das Problem der Lochfelderweiterung auf den Schlitzkarten.** [The problem of field expansion on slit cards]. Gábor Orosz. *Dokumentation*, **4** (1) January 1957, 8-12. Diagr., bibliog.

Dr. Grobe's system omits coding on the two sides but, to compensate, employs three parallel rows on the top and bottom with superimposed slit punching. Selection in one operation is possible with his apparatus. One triple row is divided into five fields, three of which accommodate ten digits per row and thus afford hospitality to nine notational signs. Coding proceeds from the first field bottom row to the upper rows and hence to the second field and the remaining fields are devoted to auxiliaries. The adoption of 6+3 rows would result in 306 punching positions and that of 6+6 in 408. In this way the specificity of the UDC can be fully encoded.

ARCHIVES

6770 Archives in New South Wales — the situation in 1956, David S. MacMillan. *Amer. Arch.*, **20** (1) January 1957, 49-55.

From 1887 the government of New South Wales employed an archivist to copy records in London relating to the history of the settlement of that State, but no provision was made for the maintenance of records. One of the reasons for this was a bequest which established the Mitchell Library as a branch of the Public Library of New South Wales, with a private collection of Australiana which included official records. The Library attracted other deposits, but its existence discouraged the setting up of a proper state archives, though state records have in recent years been accumulated by the "Archives Department" of the Public Library as well as by the Mitchell Library. Storage facilities, staff, independence of action and finance are all sadly lacking. The most progressive developments have been in the fields of institutional and business archives, notably through Sydney University and the Business Archives Council of Australia.

6771 "Repatriation" of "foreign" estate and family archives, F. G. Emmison. *Archives*, **2** (6) Michaelmas 1956, 467-476.

The theory of the sanctity of the archive group decrees that it must be preserved intact to safeguard the complete evidence of the mutual relationship of documents. But it may be considered that collections of estate and family archives form no such single groups and that modern developments in record office organization and the use of records demand a modification of the strict rules. In 1950-51 the British Records Association suggested modifications which might be necessitated through lack of space or necessary staff. Even more potent are the arguments put forward on behalf of students, greatly increased in number and working most commonly on a county basis. It is recommended that major divisions of estate records which relate to separate properties separately acquired in different counties should be deposited in the county chiefly concerned, and a hypothetical collection is described with proposals for its disposal under safeguards, including generous publicity.

6772 Record publications of societies, Joan C. Lancaster. *Archives*, **2** (6) Michaelmas 1956, 491-493.

A list of publications exhibited at two conferences in 1956, published mainly in 1955, supplementing previous handlists and papers (1951-55).

6773 Recent reports of Record Societies, W. O. Hassall. *Archives*, **2** (6) Michaelmas 1956, 487-490.

A summary of the reports of national and local Record Societies examining the position of their membership, funds and activities.

6774 Guides or exhibitions ? R. B. Pugh. *Archives*, **2** (6) Michaelmas 1956, 494-496.

Recently there has been a tendency for keepers of antiquities of every kind to go exhibition-mad. It is more important that they should produce guides to their collections and be continuously engaged in listing and cataloguing,

revising and interpreting their material. Collections of county records and collections of borough records might be described with some uniformity, or even in national guides to a particular class of records (e.g. quarter sessions, or diocesan, etc.). In the case of family papers such a guide might help to repair the damage done by splitting accumulations between two or more archive authorities.

6775 Historical records of the British Transport Commission, Leonard C. Johnson. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (4) October 1956, 94-100.

In pursuance of the recommendations of a report on *The preservation of Relics and Records* in 1951 the Historical Records Department was established in London. It aims in the first place to serve the Commission and secondly to provide sources of history. The records are grouped according to the originating Companies of which there are over 900 represented. The records of each group are divided according to common classes, except for a Miscellaneous group dealing with particular subjects or forms or records (e.g. prospectuses and time-tables). The finding aids are loose-leaf summaries and location registers and a card index of subjects. There are some 12,000 minute books; historical (but not title) deeds and contracts; capital registers; accounts; correspondence; maps and plans; and a collection of printed pamphlets, periodicals and books. There are branch record offices at York and Edinburgh.

6776 The records of the deserted village, Rupert C. Jarvis. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (4) October 1956, 100-103.

Direct evidence of depopulation may be found in court rolls, extents of manors, rentals or reeves' accounts, but is rare except after 1488 when it is found in Wolsey's Inquiry of 1517 and in Court cases and pleadings. Records of early villages are to be found in Domesday book, Kirkby's Quest, the Hundred Rolls, and Nomina Villarum compiled for various purposes before 1316 as well as various taxation records after that date, though the Poll Tax returns of 1379 and 1381 have been shown to be unreliable. After depopulation, evidence of the changes can be found in tithe and tax disputes in ecclesiastical and central records, and other references in quarter sessions and private records. The Deserted Medieval Village Research Group is ready to follow up evidence in records with geographical and archaeological study.

6777 The records of the Borough of Ipswich, to 1422, Geoffrey H. Martin. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (4) October 1956, 87-93.

The deficiencies of the records date from an early period, for the historians of Ipswich in the 17th and later centuries used records which are almost all still extant, although some records were irretrievably alienated in the 19th century. The gap between a borough custumal, compiled in accordance with an order of 1200, and the surviving rolls of 1270-72 is accounted for by a similar alienation in 1272. The earliest administrative records, of 1255-56, may have been the first development of the court roll out of the records of admissions to the gild. Further records developed with the administrative practices, particularly after financial reforms in 1320-21, but the Black Death caused a great upheaval in the administration and only the recognizance rolls continued, carrying the burgess rolls. The first quarter of the 15th century saw the growth of a new vigour in record keeping.

6778 Local Archives of Great Britain : XIII. The L.C.C. Record Office, Ida Darlington. *Archives*, 2 (6) Michaelmas 1956, 477-486.

The official records of this county do not include sessions records, and the older material is provided by the records of bodies superseded by the London County Council such as Commissioners of Sewers, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the London School Board and the Boards of Guardians. Custody of the records of the present Council is divided between the departments and the Record Room. Non-official records were at first a small collection developing out of the Library, but Harben's bequest of London documents, the Middlesex Memorials from the Land Registry, British Records Association deposits and manorial deposits have greatly expanded the quantity held. Since 1948 a policy of collecting any records of London interest has been pursued, and has led to the deposit of many parish records including those of St. Saviour, Southwark, and the records of the Consistory Court of London, the Foundling Hospital and other schools and charities, estates, businesses and private individuals. Maps and plans come from both official and unofficial sources.

6779 The County of London's Rest Centre Service, 1939-1945, and its Archives, Alan D. Ridge. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (4) October 1956, 104-108

The rest centres were the responsibility of the Chief Officer of the Public Assistance Department of the L.C.C. and were grouped in ten areas each with an Area Control Office. Each centre was run by a supervisor and deputy who were responsible for keeping financial records and stock accounts, and a log book. On the closure of the service the records were sorted; all surviving log books were preserved and complete specimens of one centre and one Control Office were preserved. The area control archives consist of files on the separate centres and periodical returns of food and goods supplied. Rest centre records include admission and discharge registers and forms relating to meals provided. The Headquarter files were also transferred to the London County Record Office.

6780 The preservation of old letters, Foster W. Bond. *Archives*, 2 (6) Michaelmas 1956, 464-466.

Apart from the contents of letters, the hand-struck or adhesive stamps on them or their envelopes are of interest to postal historians who would like reference to be made to them in calendars. The Postal History Society is willing to advise on the importance of any such collections.

6781 The lamination of paper documents. An interim report on methods available in the United Kingdom, Ida Darlington. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (4) October 1956, 108-110.

Lamination is likely to be used in the U.K. on modern documents needing reinforcement and on office documents which suffer from constant handling. The Barrow process aims to rid the paper of acid and then seal and strengthen it by laminating with foil and tissue. It has been tested to the originator's satisfaction by ageing tests, and the document can be restored to its original condition with acetone, but the equipment needed is likely to prove too expensive for many record offices. The machine in use at the British Museum cannot be used by other organizations. There are some alternative processes: Sundexing, in which the paper is simply enclosed in cellulose acetate foil, is carried out by a commercial firm; the Ademco method is applied with less pressure and an

adhesive is used with the foil ; the firm operates the process and also supplies foil and equipment at comparatively low figures. The Moraine Plastic Co. Ltd. market a roller for laminating documents up to 6 in. by 6 in. Mipofolie is not strictly a laminating material but has the same kind of uses and is applied by hand pressure. Polythene might be a substitute for acetate foils, but there is no method of removing it once applied.

6782 Taak en organisatie van het dagbladarchief. [Task and organization of the archives of a daily paper]. L. van den Briele. *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (5) September-October 1956, 113-121.

Mainly practical hints on the task, the staffing, the re-organization of old archives, the organization of new archives, the difficulties of the classification and finally the role of document reproduction are discussed.

6783 Z pogranicza bibliotekarstwa i archiwistyki. [Libraries and Archives]. Bogdan Horodyski. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 24 (3) July-September 1956, 201-212.

The main aim and function of both public and learned libraries is to educate a new man. Archives, on the other hand, have the function of collecting and preserving material for both state and regional administration. There is one aspect that libraries and archives have in common : collecting manuscript material. The author attempts in a critical analysis of Adam Stebelski's article *Rękopis archiwalny i biblioteczny*, *Archeion*, 19-20, 1951, 230-240, to define those manuscripts collected by libraries and those by archives. Archival manuscript is a product of a social life with all its regulations (e.g. minutes of the meetings of ministers). Library manuscript is produced by an individual and is the expression of his experience, interests and his relations to the society (e.g. manuscript of a literary work).

6784 What, then, is the American archivist, this new man ? Ernst Posner. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (1) January 1957, 3-11.

In a presidential address to the Society of American Archivists a tabulated analysis of the membership introduces a brief survey of the origins of the archive profession in the U.S.A. pioneered by historical scholars, of the unfortunate dichotomy between archives and historical manuscripts and of the archivist's invasion of the fields of semi-current and current records. In spite of some black spots, the U.S.A. have added greatly to archive techniques and theory. The records of their own professional development — administrative and biographical — should be better kept.

6785 Collecting manuscripts : by libraries, Robert B. Downs. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 337-343. References.

Institutions in the U.S.A. are hampered in acquiring foreign material, since the great mass of such material is unlikely to come on the market. Much has been done to secure photographic reproductions for U.S. libraries, but their chief opportunity is in the American field. Manuscripts of historical interest are chiefly considered. Of these, personal papers and the records of clubs, churches,

schools, and other organizations should nearly always be preserved. Business records can only be preserved in representative samples. Libraries usually receive manuscripts as gifts; scholars might prefer them to be concentrated in a few large institutions with good library facilities, but local feeling may prevent this. The work of field collectors, the planning of acquisitions, and the problems set by collections on loan to the library are discussed.

6786 Collecting manuscripts : by private collectors, Richard Maass. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 330-336.

The author describes the sources from which the private collector may obtain manuscripts: dealers, public auctions, and private individuals. Guidance is given to prospective collectors on the choice of a field for collection, and the factors governing prices are discussed.

6787 Archives in the United States and Canada (II), Pamela S. Cocks. *N.Z. Libs.*, 19 (6) August 1956, 145-150.

(See LSA 6505). The Records Management Division appoints officers to assist all Government Departments to reorganize their practices for the creation, maintenance and disposition of records, and to draw up schedules for recurring records, indicating the date of disposition of each category. Each year the U.S. Government produces 3m. cubic feet of records, of which just over a quarter are preserved permanently, although they estimate that probably only 5% are worthy of permanent preservation. Each state also has archives, but methods of administration vary considerably. North Carolina probably has the best organization, including a good set of finding aids for material already in the archives, and is developing disposal schedules at the moment. In Canada, the provincial archives are organized similarly to the State archives of the U.S.A. The Public Archives in Ottawa were first envisaged as a store-house of Canadian historical material, particularly for material which would be required for writing a history of Canada up to 1867. As a result, the post-1867 period suffered, but this is gradually being built up now.

6788 Federal government archives, Wayne C. Grover. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 390-396.

The author traces the development of centrally controlled federal government archives in the U.S.A. from the approval of the National Archives Act in June 1934. The methods of transferring records, and of producing inventories and guides to them, are described. Since 1946 the activities of the National Archives have broadened; these include the provision of schedules to identify records worthy of permanent preservation, the establishment of regional record centres, the encouragement of publication of historical documents, the provision of finding aids, the publication of microfilms, and the training of archivists. As few restrictions as possible are placed upon the records in the National Archives, and it is claimed that, on the whole, 'U.S. federal government archives are probably more accessible and more used than those of any other national government.

6789 The State Archivist and the researcher, Christopher Crittenden. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (3) July 1956. 215-220.

This part of a session on the Historian and the Archivist deals with the aims and work of the archivist.

6790 State and local government archives, Edna L. Jacobsen. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 397-405. Facsimile. References.

In 1955 over half the depositories of state records in the U.S.A. were state libraries or the libraries of state historical societies. Government archives present the librarian with problems which do not arise with unofficial manuscript holdings; the two chief problems are the assembling of collections of government archives, and their use for the business of government, as well as for historical research. The librarian will require a knowledge of research needs and of the history of the state government, and, where transfer of records is voluntary, tact in dealing with the departments. Old records are often necessary for present-day state affairs; there is no conflict between the interests of government and those of historical research. Records should be preserved as originally organized; they may be needed for administrative purposes, and the original organization may be the best for research. In addition to a descriptive inventory (a specimen form is given), subject entries for archives are desirable in the library's catalogue. Government archives received by transfer are not accessioned like private manuscripts, and are subject to recall.

6791 Reports of State archivists, Henry Howard Eddy. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (1) January 1957, 13-18.

About half of the States publish no reports; fourteen others submitted none in the year under review (1955). The reports of the remaining 12 States and 2 Territories are summarised. In many states records administration dominates the archives, and activities in disposal procedures, record centres and micro-filming take pride of place in the reports. In Maryland microcopies have been ruled inadequate as evidence but this impediment may yet be removed by the legislature.

6792 The New York State local record program, Howard W. Crocker. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (1) January 1957, 31-40.

Deals with the records in the various local units of government outside the city of New York and its five counties. There are 5-6,000 units, including municipalities, schools and special improvement districts. In size and age they vary enormously, but almost all are subject to State control. The programme was inaugurated in 1911 but the present control system dates from 1950. It is concerned with the disposition of valueless records, the control and protection of records in use and new techniques for managing them, and with the preservation of records of continuing historical or research value. The disposal procedure, centrally controlled, is described. Basic filing systems are being developed for the different types of units. Advice is given on protection and record management. No policy for deposit of permanent records has yet been decided.

6793 Reference works and historical texts, Lester J. Cappon. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 369-379.

The author deals with guides and inventories to manuscript sources in the U.S.A. These began with the efforts of the American Historical Association, which set up in 1895 a Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which began a series of Guides to materials on American history in the U.S.A. and abroad. Later important developments in the field were the establishment of the National Archives in 1934, the organization of the Society of American Archivists in 1936, and of the Historical Records Survey in the same year. The publications of these bodies are discussed, as are guides to state, institutional, and business archives, reference works on historical manuscripts, and guides to the collections of individual institutions. The survey suggests that the coverage is incomplete, but two unified projects are described; the National Historical Publications Commission guide to all archival and manuscript repositories in the U.S.A., and the Library of Congress plan for a national register of manuscript collections, on cards, comparable to its union catalogue of printed books. In spite of the growing use of microfilm, edited and printed texts have lost none of their usefulness. The publication of the papers of U.S. statesmen is reviewed; these have been undertaken in some cases with the support of the federal or state government.

6794 Aiding the scholar in using manuscript collections, Howard H. Peckham. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (3) July 1956, 221-228.

The great librarians are remembered for what they have conserved. The most effective research is done by the student himself, not by too-ready references. The curator must advise on likely sources, but the student must not expect his work done for him, nor rely too much on the opinions or work of others. While photographic copies for personal study should be readily provided, it is unfair to expect microfilm copies of whole units to be deposited permanently in other institutions. There is a right to exclusive possession as a reward for enterprise and self-sacrifice by the guardian institution, at any rate in the national, if not the international field.

6795 The archivist looks at record management, Margaret C. Norton. *Illinois Libs.*, 38 (8) October 1956, 222-233.

The archivist's training qualifies him to tailor records to fit the need of the administrator, both in the factual content and in the physical form of the archives. His dilemma is to decide whether to take the responsibility for destroying historically valuable records embedded in a mass of irrelevant materials, or to find space for that bulk somehow, because it contains some useful data. It is doubtful whether many of the so-called records being created to-day have any permanent significance; in government records the closer the government is to the people, the more valuable as historical documents are they likely to be. Departmental records are also valuable for showing the history of the functioning of the department. The article also includes a discussion on the physical form of archives, covering such aspects as size, paper, binding and copying methods.

6796 Arrangement and cataloging of manuscripts, Paul S. Dunkin. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 352-360. References.

Rules for cataloguing manuscripts have usually followed those for cataloguing books; in each case practice has tended towards standardization and simplifica-

tion. The arguments for and against detailed description are summarized, but the movement has been towards the catalogue as a finding list, with as its principles the "cataloguable unit" and "no conflict". The unit may be a single item or a collection; the "no conflict" principle provides that the entry for a personal name and the description of the unit shall only be full and accurate enough to avoid confusion with other items. Title, collation, and notes based upon these principles are discussed, and the form and arrangement of the catalogue considered.

6797 A historian looks at archives and manuscripts, Frontis W. Johnston. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (3) July 1956, 229-233.

A plea for indexes to collections, and master-indexes.

6798 Physical care, repair, and protection of manuscripts, Adelaide E. Minogue. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 344-351.

The author considers only paper records and describes the difficulties arising from the materials used in paper manufacture and from external influences. Air-conditioning is needed and papers should not be long exposed to sunlight or other light producing heat or ultra-violet radiation. Protection from fire, insects, rodents, and mildew is discussed, and the requirements for suitable containers described; vertical filing is best for all except large documents and maps. Microfilming is a useful precaution if the originals are likely to be damaged. Specimen repair operations are described, including lamination and the repair of documents damaged by fire and water.

6799 Care and handling of non-governmental archives, Robert W. Lovett. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 380-389. References.

Non-governmental archives are the records of business firms and institutions. They differ from historical manuscripts in: (i) having formed part of an organic unit; (ii) being larger in bulk; (iii) possessing maximum value in series; (iv) needing selection; (v) containing more recent materials and more varied forms. The growing interest in archives since 1900, and in the most extensive field of non-governmental archives, that of business records, is traced. Suggestions are given as to methods to be adopted by a company librarian, the choice of material to be collected, and the arrangement and recording of the collection. Business records may well be weeded, but it is possible that in some cases adequate records are not in fact being created. When records are collected and organized, they should be made as widely available as possible.

6800 Some legal problems in preserving records for public use, Frederick W. Ford. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (1) January 1957, 41-47.

Many officials feel it necessary to have available after they leave public life a fairly complete record of their action in office. Some of this material may be personal, some official, and a large part not readily identifiable as either. The Presidents of the U.S.A. have as a rule regarded the White House records as their personal records and this is partly recognized in the Public Laws, though it may be held that the question of what are personal papers still remains. At the other end of the scale there is little difficulty in classifying the work of subordinates as official, though they may have a right to retain copies of their

work. The main problem arises with respect to Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officers and others appointed directly by the President and confirmed by the Senate. An Executive order and the Criminal Code can be invoked in the case of classified security information which can be used in a manner inimical to the interests of the U.S.A. But a body of practice should be established recognizing that the government's archival interest should take precedence in doubtful cases.

6801 Policies regarding the use of manuscripts, Howard H. Peckham. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 361-368.

Manuscripts cannot be administered in the same way as printed books. Their users are few in number and definite in their needs, and restrictions on the use of manuscripts arise from : (i) their fragile and unique nature ; (ii) the conditions imposed by donors ; (iii) the content of the manuscript ; (iv) the policies of the library. In the last case, use may be restricted to competent scholars, but the library should be able to help the reader to make full use of the material by relevant information, or by photographic facilities if required. The latter form of assistance may provide the user with copies of items which he has selected, or of a selection made by the library; the last may constitute an excessive demand. The question of filming collections for other institutions raises problems of publication, of use without relevant supplementary material, and of duplicating material which may have been costly to acquire. The possibility of co-operation among U.S. libraries in the collection of manuscripts is discussed.

6802 Films and sound recordings, Jack B. Spear. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 406-416. References.

The author traces the growth of the film as a historical record and of efforts in the U.S.A. to preserve film resources and to provide guidance in film selection. Similarly the development is outlined of recording, on tape or disc, source materials in various fields. These include interviews with important people, folk music, and recordings of American Indian languages.

6803 Film records management, Hermine M. Baumhofer. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (3) July 1956, 235-248.

At the U.S. Air Force Motion Picture Film Depository, films are treated as archives and designated to certain *fonds*, though this is difficult where centralized film production centres exist. They are accessioned, classified with copious cross-references and stored, according to the film base, by specific location. Tight fitting cans in 50% humidity and 70° F. are ideal conditions for storage of safety films, and for negatives and prints ; nitrate film should be stored between 40° and 60° F., in small vaults with special safety features, and in "breather" cans. Films for permanent keeping should be on stainless steel or plastic reels ; this depository uses open racks, and keeps different copies of the same matter in separate vaults. Stills and negatives can be stored vertically in file cabinets, though valuable ones, and glass, are best stored flat. All should be protected with special jackets, if possible transparent. Description techniques if sufficiently full can save time and damage from frequent viewing of the films. Guide, special list and card catalogue are the usual stages. Punched card systems are not recommended, nor is calendaring until the permanent value of the film is established. Photographic finding aids, strips or 35 mm. prints, are used in some

catalogues. A master copy of a much used film should be made. Disposal procedures require some research, a recognition of practical considerations, and judicious selection even of edited film.

6804 Thoughts on oral history, Helen McCann White. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (1) January 1957, 19-30.

The Forest History Foundation Inc., of Minnesota sponsored a survey of sources for forest history in the St. Croix Valley in 1955. Oral interviews were included. Careful preparation is necessary to get the best out of these. The interviewer must know his subject and then find and have a preliminary talk with the person to be interviewed. Biographical details and knowledge of source materials should be recorded on the tape with the interview. A typed transcript is then prepared and may be slightly amended. Notes on the interview and on subsequent amendments are kept, and the Foundation is experimenting with re-recording parts of the tapes for permanent preservation. Formal agreements regarding the use of the finished products of interviews, if required at all, are best entered into when the final transcript is finished; the best safeguard on both sides is mutual confidence and respect for the interests of each party in the interview reached in conversation and correspondence.

6805 The Archives of the French Foreign Ministry : opportunities for research in American history, Abraham P. Nasatir. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (3) July 1956, 203-213.

Access to the archives is carefully scrutinized, and only records before 1791 can be used without restriction, while restricted use of archives up to 1871 is allowed. There are four main groups : *Correspondance politique, mémoires et documents, correspondance politique des consuls* and *correspondance commerciale*, all subdivided under the State concerned. Many of the first group, with a supplementary series, and of the second group, have been analyzed in a published *Guide to materials for American History* (1943). The consular correspondence, 38 volumes relating to America, 1837-70, has been analyzed by the author. The commercial correspondence relating to America (1778-1877) is listed by cities such as Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, New York and Washington; other series include *reclamations* and personnel dossiers.

6806 Historical manuscripts, including personal papers, David C. Mearns. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (3) January 1957, 313-321. References.

The field of interest of a manuscript collection should be clearly defined and the temptation to lose a fixed emphasis resisted. Related materials are less valuable for research, and less easily used, when they are scattered. Many collecting institutions in the U.S.A. co-operate in attempting to ensure that material will go to the most suitable collection. Manuscripts are collected as historical evidence and should be, above all, authoritative. Personal papers of prominent individuals are important sources, and collections of them should be extensive, and not divided between two or more repositories. Interest in recent history has grown, but in this field personal papers are especially voluminous, although it may be possible to discard some items. Recent papers are usually acquired as

gifts, and conditions may be attached to their use. Separate letters should only be acquired when they can be usefully added to existing collections, and diaries only when of real value. Subject collections may contain much information, but they can rarely be exhaustive and must be used in conjunction with other sources.

6807 John Franklin Jameson, Waldo Gifford Leland. *Amer. Arch.*, **19** (3) July 1956, 195-201.

An address on the occasion of the presentation of a plaque by the American Historical Association to the National Archives commemorating Dr. Jameson, author, editor, teacher and campaigner for the Archives, reviews briefly his career and work.

6808 Literary, artistic and musical manuscripts, Robert W. Hill. *Lib. Trends*, **5** (3) January 1957, 322-329.

Summarizes recent attitudes and policies in the collection of these materials, using the results obtained from a questionnaire answered by 82 institutions in the U.S.A. These included historical societies, art museums, music schools, college and university libraries, and public libraries. The most active collecting is being carried on by larger university and college libraries, or endowed public libraries. Control of manuscript resources in different subjects is being attempted by using microfilm to bring material together, or by a census of manuscript sources. The interest in literature exceeds that in music or art, but there is need for more encouragement of definitive editions of American authors.

6809 Building a records filing system for New York State schools, Howard W. Crocker and Kenneth L. Brock. *Amer. Arch.*, **19** (3) July 1956, 249-260. Illus.

In 1952 an examination of school records revealed a need for guidance to be given in filing. Analysis led to the arrangement of a filing pattern based on the State Education Department's budget document, in five sections: School Administration; Instructional Services; Plant Equipment, Operation and Maintenance; Auxiliary Services; and Pupils. The subdivision was as complete as possible, but general folders were used and screened periodically for specific subjects needing a place of their own; it needed to be easily understood, and was arranged alphabetically by captions. It includes locator cards to records stored elsewhere. The installation and testing of pilot schemes is described. A manual was published and visual aids prepared as a result of successful installation by school staffs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

6810 Eine Bripius-handschrift aus dem 15. Jahrhundert. [A 15th cent. Bripius ms.]. Martha Seidler. *Z. f. Bib.*, **70** (5-6) May-June 1956, 203-211.

Lobgedicht auf Sankt Alexius by the Milan humanist Joseph Bripius, which long ago disappeared from the Marienbibliothek in Halle, is identified with the manuscript described in this article. The author's life is briefly treated, followed by the contents of the poem. The ms. is compared with other versions of the Alexius legend, and Bripius' individuality is assessed.

6811 The early bibliography of Southern Italy, V. Foggia, Manfredonia and Barletta, D. E. Rhodes. *Bibliofilia*, 58 (2) 1956, 129-132.

Two printers were at work in Foggia before 1700 but their productions seem irretrievably lost. Four books are listed, three of which are untraceable, while the fourth has not been seen since 1905. One not very rare item printed in Manfredonia and one which it was claimed was printed in Barletta but which was more likely to have been produced at Trani or Lecce are listed, with notes on the locations of known copies. The author re-states and discusses several problems and gives notes on existing literature.

6812 An illumination device for book-repair, Yu. Nyuksha. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (10) October 1956, 41-42. Phot., diagr.

For joining together torn pages of the text it is not necessary to take a book or ms. to pieces. The Saltykov-Shchedrin library uses a cheese-shaped device, made of metal (best a single piece of polished tin bent to shape) or wood and scraps of asbestos sheet, with two sheets of glass and glued calico. It consists of two side walls (preferably hinged), shaped like right-angled triangles, and a concave reflector at the back containing two lampholders. Miniature fifteen-watt lamps (preferably daylight) are fitted in the curve of the reflector, and the flex from them goes to a single plug. The top and bottom are sheets of removable matt glass, and the inside is painted white in order to diffuse the light and to avoid heating the glass. The best size is $200 \times 300 \times 55$ mm. The device is inserted into the book underneath the required page, which it lights from beneath.

6813 Notes on book preservation in West Africa, John Harris. *WALA News*, 2 (4) December 1956, 102-105.

The materials of which books are composed make them particularly sensitive to the effects of tropical climates. The enemies are of two kinds, moulds and insects. Generally the former are present only in the wet season. Daily wiping may often be the only effective method of keeping the books dry enough to prevent mould. General measures to lessen chances of attack by insects include good ventilation, regular spraying with D.D.T., maintenance of as dry an atmosphere as possible, the use of open shelves (never glass-fronted cases), and above all, cleanliness. Particular treatment takes the form of painting the book covers with a solution of 5 oz. mercuric chloride, 5 oz. phenol and 2 gallons spirits (the liquid is poisonous). This does not prevent later damage to covers by cockroaches. The only effective measure against these is their destruction. To preserve books in store for long periods, they should be put in boxes, sprinkled with camphor, packed round with brown paper to exclude air, and kept in a dry place away from outside walks and concrete floors.

6814 Books and cockroaches : an attempt to cope with the menace, Beatrix H. Robinow. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (2) October 1956, 40-42. Illus.

A description of the experiences with this pest and of some experiments to combat it, carried out in the Medical Library of the University of Natal.

6815 Gesunde Bücherbestände — Reichtum der Bibliotheken. [Healthy book stocks are the riches of libraries]. Hans Heiland. *DFW*, 5 (5-6) February 1957, 92-100. Illus.

(See LSA 6526). Most insects which attack books can be destroyed by treatment with carbon disulphide vapours or by heating the stock to 60°. As a preventative measure, insects which consume the attackers can be imported. In other instances, more manual methods must suffice. Holes in boards can be plugged with beeswax, but that can act only as a seal and not as a protecting agent.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

6816 The new architecture : a decade of British books, J. C. Palmes. *Brit. Bk. News*, (198) February 1957, 75-79.

An annotated selection of books published since 1946, included works on the history of the modern movement, architecture in particular countries, theory, special types of building, and technical information.

6817 Italian for the public library : aids to selection and acquisition, L. Pallavicini. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (1) January 1957, 5-10.

Selective lists of recommended books, with occasional evaluative annotations, are provided under the following headings : Teaching aids ; Italian grammar and linguistics ; Italian-English dictionaries ; Dictionaries in Italian ; Philosophy ; Travel books ; History ; Art ; Music ; Drama ; Cinema ; Reference books ; Bibliographies ; History of literature ; Italian classics ; Major poets of the 20th century ; Anthologies ; Modern prose writers ; Reviews and periodicals. Several London bookshops and the library of the Italian Institute are given special mention.

6818 Charles Lamb in the Harvard Library, Carl R. Woodring. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, 10 (3) Autumn 1956, 367-401. Facsim.

(See LSA 6264). The second instalment of this account of Harvard's holdings of Eliana describes books from Lamb's library, literary mss. and autograph letters.

6819 Films on libraries and library work. *News notes of Calif. Libs.*, 52 (1) January 1957, 272-276.

An annotated list of 27 films and 12 filmstrips or series.

6820 James Leslie Mitchell/Lewis Grassic Gibbon : a chronological checklist of his writings. *Bibliothèque*, 1 (1) Autumn 1956, 7-21.

Also includes a bibliography of writings about, and dedications to, the writer.

6821 The current status of music bibliography, James B. Coover. *Notes*, 13 (4) September 1956, 581-593.

A list of titles with brief notes under three headings : works accomplished, in progress, and lacunae, i.e. needs and projects.

6822 A bibliography of East European music periodicals (I), James B. Coover. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 219-226. Bibliog.

The first instalment of a comprehensive non-critical bibliography of periodicals of musical interest, both current and non-current, in 11 East European countries. It is compiled almost entirely from secondary sources. Some ephemeral publications are included (e.g. almanacs, annual reports, and newspapers). Among the details given are frequency of issue and locations in American libraries. The first country dealt with is Bulgaria, under which 57 periodicals are listed.

6823 Recueils français du XVIII^e siècle. Datations. [French miscellanies of the 18th century. Datings]. François Lesure. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 209-221. Bibliog.

A list of 79 miscellanies of music, most of them in the Bibliothèque Nationale or the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire du Paris. They have been dated by the Secretariat of the International Inventory of Musical Sources, mainly by the announcements of publication in contemporary periodicals.

6824 Musikbibliographie und Deutsche Bücherei. [Music bibliography and the Deutsche Bücherei]. Hans-Martin Plesske. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1956, 182-183.

In 1943 the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig set out to form a complete archive of all new German music publications as they appeared, free copies being guaranteed by all publishers. The publications are listed in the *Deutsche Musikbibliographie*, the successor to Hofmeister's *Musikalisch-literarische Monatsberichte* (the history of which is briefly given); an annual catalogue is also issued, and a cumulative catalogue is envisaged. The Deutsche Bücherei intends to produce a much-needed cataloguing code for music, based on its collection of music (numbering 47,000 pieces by 1955), and already supplies cards for the titles in the *Deutsche Musikbibliographie*, which contains c. 6,000 entries every year.

6825 Inventaire des périodiques étrangers reçus en France par les bibliothèques et les organismes de documentation en 1955. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1956. 694 p. Direction des Bibliothèques de France. Inventaire Permanent des Périodiques Etrangers en cours (I.P.P.E.C.).

(See LSA 6267). A list of about 1,620 libraries, etc. with key reference numbers is followed by the main text. The title of the foreign periodical is given in bold type, followed by the town of origin and the key numbers of the libraries possessing sets.

6826 Polska bibliografia osobowa 1944-1955. [Polish bibliography of individuals in the years 1944-1955]. Wanda Piusińska, and others. *Biuletyn Inst. Bib.*, 5 (2) 1956, 45-75. Bibliog.

A survey of the work in the field of Polish bibliography. In the card index of the Polish Bibliographical Institute, 900 bibliographies of individuals were recorded, of which 71% are those to be found in articles and books, 25.5% are supplements to articles and books, and 2% bibliographies published independently.

Methods of compilation are analysed and criticised and the problems encountered are mentioned under four headings : bibliographies of (i) representatives of the Polish revolutionary struggle, (ii) men of science, (iii) authors, and (iv) musicians and artists. Selected examples in each group are discussed in detail and listed with full bibliographical information in footnotes except for those of scientists and authors which are given in an appendix.

6827 Pohjoismainen matkakirjallisuus bibliografisen tutkimuksen kohteena. [Bibliographies of Northern travel literature]. Sven Hirn. *Kirjastoletti*, 49 (7) September 1956, 158-162.

A review of *Itineraria Svecana*, a bibliography on travels in Sweden up to 1950, by Samuel E. Bring. This work, containing nearly 600 pages and over 3,000 items, was published by Almqvist & Wicksell in Uppsala in 1954. The annotations and numerous references to reviews, biographies and special works show Bring's large and exact knowledge in his field. The travel literature on Sweden in the Finnish language is covered to some extent and as the travellers used to mention all countries visited in the title page of their books, information can also be obtained on travel literature concerning Finland. The latter part of the article is devoted to bibliographical works concerning Finland in Russian literature, the role of the Northern countries in French literature, *Deutsche Finnlandbibliographie*, Finland in Norwegian literature, and English language travel literature on Northern Europe. Several authors and titles in different languages are mentioned. The systematic catalogue of the articles in Finnish newspapers up to 1891 at the Helsinki University Library is also a good help in this respect.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

6828 Papir gjennom tidene : en kort oversikt over papirets historie. [Paper through the centuries : a short history of paper]. A. K. Skjenneberg. *UDK Bull.*, 2 (3-4) 1956, 54-60. References.

Explains briefly how sheets were prepared from papyrus and calls attention to the differences between this writing material and paper. An account is given of the invention of paper-making and how it developed from a handcraft to modern industry.

6829 Modern photocomposition and the Photon machine, Louis Rosenblum. *Unesco Bull.*, 10 (8-9) August-September 1956, 201-206. Bibliog., illus.

The Photon is described and its possible use in China, Asia and Africa is considered in some detail. In those areas where metal typesetting machines are of limited value because of the particular writing form complexities, the machine may assist greater and cheaper production of printed material.

6830 Facts and fallacies on library bindings, Dudley A. Weiss. *Lib. J.*, 82 (1) January 1, 1957, 15-20.

In October 1934 the Executive board of the A.L.A. created a joint committee of the A.L.A. and the Library Binding Institute. This was an attempt to ensure that the minimum binding standards of the A.L.A. were adopted as widely as possible. A survey in 1954 has proved that the venture has been successful. In 1955 some 34 firms, members of L.B.I., had binding sales of under \$100,000 per year and 16 firms had sales in excess of that figure. The smaller firms had 27% of the trade. In 1954 a survey by the joint committee showed that a publishers' casing had an average life of 25 issues and for library bindings in excess of 80. 94% of American libraries buy prebounds and 40% have publishers' casings prebound before use. The cost of library binding is mainly in labour and not in materials which account for only 15-20%. It is impossible to cut binding costs without producing a less convenient book for use. There is need for an investigation of a number of problems common to both librarian and binder.

6831 Bedömning av förlagsband. [Appraisal of publishers' bindings], Britta Cronvall. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (2) 1957, 111-115.

In the reviews of children's books in *Biblioteksbladet* there will, during the latter part of 1957, be found information on the physical qualities of books with publishers' library bindings. Only too often this proves to be a very inferior type of binding. Criticism of various binding details of recent children's books can justly be made when applying the standards given in Feipel & Browning, *Library binding manual*, Chicago 1952.

6832 The use of stitched-binders in the maintenance and repair of library books, T. T. Bond. Auckland, Bayard Book Co., 1956. 96 p. 12/6,

Dissatisfied with the modern standard of mass-produced publishers' casings which are unsuitable for library use, the author describes in detail a method for re-inforcing books by the use of the stitched-binder as practised in the bindery in Auckland Central Library. A stitched-binder consists of two strips of cloth sewn together by two parallel rows of stitching in order to leave two pairs of flaps 5/8 in. to 3/4 in. wide for attaching the book to the covers. The distance between the rows of stitching is governed by the thickness of each volume. To overcome modern weaknesses, all librarians should have a thorough knowledge of book production and repair methods and thus be able to discriminate against shoddy bindings in the belief that publishers will be forced to use better materials. The size of libraries' purchases is continually increasing and it is already time for librarians and library associations to make representations to publishers on their requirements in binding. Books of the future may dispense with the cloth covered boards. In their place two pieces of transparent plastic may enclose the bookjacket to give a more durable, as well as a more attractive, book than presentday makeshift methods produce.

6833 Garenloos binden. ["Perfect" binding]. F. Cockx. *Bibliotheksgids*, 32 (5) September-October 1956, 121-128.

A historical introduction is followed by a technical description based on first-hand experience and gives full information about the adhesive used.

- 6834 Early woodcut books, 1450-1550**, H. W. Belmore. *Wessex Bookman*, 5 (2) Winter 1956, 7-11.

Notes on the development of book illustration from the first block books produced in Germany and the Netherlands between 1400-1450, the first printed book from Bamber, 1461, by Albert Pfister, and the work of Breydenbach, *Pilgrimage to Jerusalem*, with its panoramic maps, and Schedal's *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493). Development in Germany was due to the work of Albrecht Dürer and Hans Holbein the younger, and Leonhard Fuchs. From 1480 Italy produced a more beautiful type of illustration with simpler outline and more subtlety. Especially noteworthy is the *Hypnerotomachia Polifili* printed by Aldus Manutius in 1499. France developed and almost mass-produced Books of Hours between 1487-1580. England lacked artists; ornaments and borders were poor and development was slow. After 1550 the copper engraving slowly replaced the woodcut.

- 6835 Color enters the picture : new printing division organized.** *Microcosm*, 2 (2-3) Autumn 1956, 1-2. Illus.

University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., has recently set up a new division called Lithocolor for the reproduction of photographic colour transparencies in full colour with ink on paper by offset lithography. This process was chosen because it is quicker and cheaper than other methods and yet produces first-class pictures as shown by the example included in this issue.

- 6836 Private press printing in England since the war**, Christopher Sandford. *PLA Q.*, 1 (1) January 1957, 9-11.

Brief notes by the manager of the Cockerel Press, on the activities of the Peacocks Press, Caravel Press, Ralph Chubb, Dropmore Press, Hand and Flower Press, Nonesuch Press, Vale Press, Chiswick Press, Hague and Gill, Ditchling Press, Cupid Press, and the Cockerel Press. Some presses have found it necessary to undertake commercial work in order to maintain themselves.

- 6837 Moderne richtingen inzake boek verzorging.** [Modern trends in book design]. D. Vervliet. *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (6) November-December 1956, 137-140.

Discusses the declining role of the private presses, the great influence of "Bauhaus", the advocates of the "evocation of mood" by typographical means and the supporters of typography as a serving "art".

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

- 6838 Catholic periodical history, 1830-1851**, David Martin. *Catholic Lib. World*, 28 (2) November 1956, 74-83.

In the first of four articles, the history of the general magazine is traced. *Literary and controversial journals*. Early Catholic magazines followed their non-Catholic predecessors in style and arose in an atmosphere of controversy among the churches of America. Though articles of a general cultural nature, poems and stories were included, religious articles and defences of the Catholic

church were the most frequent. This type of journal did not have a wide appeal and generally lasted no more than five years. *Christian life and family magazines* appealing to a wider public and aimed at consolidating the faith of Catholics. Religious orders began to publish, with the aims of publicizing their work, defending themselves from attacks of other denominations and seeking recruits. *Magazines for children and young people*. The first of these appeared in 1838. They were designed to offset the anti-Catholic atmosphere of the elementary schools. They were generally short-lived. A list of magazines in all three categories and an analysis of production by place and date are appended.

6839 Access to books, Gisela von Busse. *Unesco Bull.*, **10** (11-12) November-December 1956, 271-278.

An account of the practical means by which the reader is brought into contact with books in his own and other countries. A great deal has been accomplished towards the breaking down of trade barriers to knowledge and there has been great progress in the international exchange of publications. Microphotography and other methods of photo-reproduction have immensely extended accessibility to books. The essay concludes with a chronological list of publications, films, meetings, conferences and seminars arranged by Unesco on this subject.

6840 Why they read : a look at the best sellers, Bessie L. Eldridge. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (5) January 1957, 385-387.

Best-seller lists in the *Publishers' Weekly* for 1951-55 provide 45 novels and 32 non-fiction titles for study. The thickness of a novel is no hindrance to popularity; only three are under 250 pages. In non-fiction only three are over 500 pages long, so the picture is different. Ten non-fiction titles and six novels are on religious themes, but apart from these there is little evidence of appeal due to the subject alone. 31 novelists have appeared on best-seller lists before and of the non-fiction writers, six have had previous best-sellers. Points influencing best-seller status are : choice by a book club or literary guild ; the amount of advertising given ; serialization, syndication, condensation ; publicity as distinct from advertising ; mention of special awards, such as Pulitzer ; and the less desirable publicity such as suggestion of impropriety or censorship.

6841 Development of lifetime reading habits. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (6) February 1957, 445-454.

The dedication of the Paul Klapper Library of Queens College, Flushing, New York, was marked by a two-day programme, May 13-14, 1955. A panel discussion was presented in co-operation with the American Book Publishers Council, and excerpts from the tape recording made at the time are quoted. Theodore Waller, Vice-President of the Grolier Society, Inc., introduced the speakers. Marchette Chute's contribution, entitled 'Books are the opening of windows', gave the viewpoint of the author, pointing out that the natural bridge between book and reader is the reader's curiosity which must be satisfied. Professor J. Max Patrick tells of the headmaster who made reading a habit among his pupils by building fifty new toilet cubicles and putting in books within reach of readers with time to read. Harold Guinzburg spoke for the publisher and William S. Dix for the librarian. The discussion was summed up by Charles F. Gosnell, the first librarian of Queens College.

6842 Helping the slow reader, Miriam Peterson. *Lib. J.*, **81** (22) December 15, 1956, 2977-2979. Bibliog.

In determining the background and characteristics of the disabled reader the following factors must be considered : (i) native capacity ; (ii) cultural background and environment ; (iii) attitude toward reading ; (iv) language barriers ; (v) physical handicaps ; (vi) emotional blocks ; (vii) history of failure ; (viii) types of teaching methods and materials that he has experienced. Reading difficulties should be diagnosed and analysed : (i) difficulty in word attack ; (ii) lack of interest ; (iii) limited vocabulary ; (iv) readiness for certain materials ; (v) difficulty in comprehension of abstract phases of reading. The needs and interests of slow readers are discussed. Special collections and a file of appropriate materials are of value. A publicity technique is needed, e.g. bulletin boards, exhibits, lists, book marks. Special projects and activities are of value : (i) filmstrips ; (ii) radio programmes ; (iii) story telling groups ; (iv) recordings. Reference is made to methods in Chicago. A short bibliography of books for retarded readers is appended.

6843 Fairy tales and their effects upon children, Mrs. Ruth C. Horrell. *Illinois Libs.*, **38** (8) October 1956, 235-239 ; **38** (9) November 1956, 278-282. Bibliog.

The traditional folk tale has always exerted a healthy influence on the modern fairy story. Folktales proper are impersonal, embodying the dreams and emotions of a whole people, whereas the modern literary fairy tale is the artistic, imaginative work of one author. In traditional tales the characters are stereotyped and few in number, and the plot is simple, direct and swift. The folk-tale is also divided into three separate sections : introduction, development and conclusion. Time is effectively encountered by conventional phrases which carry the reader immediately into a dream world. Fairy tales are often criticized, because they contain elements which have a bad psychological effect on children. It is also feared that a child may confuse the fantastic with the real, and therefore lose his sense of security, or that false values will evolve and he will accept fiction as fact. Concludes that fairy tales have a definite place in children's literature. Their versatile values make their use profitable with children between about 3 and 13. The only way in which they may harm a child is because of his immaturity or by their improper use for him. They have stood the test of time and been emulated by modern writers and are therefore worthy of preservation. They meet all the seven recognised needs of the child : emotional security, moral stability, achievement, aesthetic pleasures, loving and being loved, escape and the change brought about through imagination and the need to know.

6844 Tentoonstelling van buitenlandse prentenboeken. [Exhibition of foreign picture-books for little children]. Th. de Laat. *Bibliotheekleven*, **42** (1) January 1957, 11-14.

274 picture-books from 25 countries (other than the Netherlands) were exhibited at Scheveningen 29.10.56 — 3.11.56. This most interesting and valuable collection remains in the Dutch bureau "Book and Youth" for permanent reference. Examples from Switzerland, Spain, Bulgaria, Sweden, U.S.A. and France are cited especially.

BIOGRAPHY

6845 Arundell Esdaile, C.B.E., M.A., Hon.Litt.D., F.L.A., April 25, 1880-June 22, 1956, W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. World*, 58 (674-5) August-September 1956, 25-28.

A personal tribute to his life and work.

6846 Hannah Logasa, Hazel A. Pulling. *Bull. of Bib.*, 22 (1) September-December 1956, 1-3. Portrait.

Miss Logasa became librarian of the University of Chicago Laboratory High School in 1914 and developed its use in educational experiments, and as a help to teachers and students. She has compiled bibliographies and written much on the library in education. Since retirement Miss Logasa has continued to conduct the Home Study courses for librarians, which she started in 1929, and to teach and write on professional matters.

6847 The Trail of Padre Junipero Serra, Eric O'Brien. *Calif. Lib.*, 18 (1) January 1957, 15-16.

Briefly recounts experiences in research on Padre Junipero Serra — California's first librarian.

6848 The contributions of Louis Round Wilson to librarianship, Maurice F. Tauber. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (4) December 1956, 315-323. Ports.

Born 27th December 1877, Wilson is noted as a university librarian, scholar and researcher, teacher, dean, consultant to librarians, and editor. Originally trained in philology, he became librarian of the University of North Carolina in 1901. In 1904 he offered a course in library science, the first presented in any southern institution, and took part in founding the North Carolina Library Association. In 1905, completing his doctoral work, he preferred librarianship to the offered assistant professorship of German. In a paper in 1926 on *The Library in the advancing South*, he presented his ideas on regional development. He became dean at the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago in 1932 and made it the leading centre for graduate training and research in librarianship in the USA. In 1928 he began his activities as library surveyor. He retired from the Graduate School in 1942, but is still active as a consultant.

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